THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863. NUMBER 46

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
NTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10; Tri-Weekly $6; Weekly, single copy; $2 50—five copies or more $2; Evening Bulletin $6, if mailed $5.

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☞The above gentlemen are authorised to receipt for money due us for subscription to our paper.

MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1863.

☞There was very severe fighting between Rosecrans and Bragg on Saturday, and was probably resumed yesterday. The fortunes of the conflict seem to have wavered, we judge that the advantage on the whole very decidedly on the side of the Federal

It were idle to speculate as to the general result, for we may be able to announce it on our next page or at any rate within the next few hours. Evidently Bragg, reinforced from all quarters, is in command of a tremendous host. We have no doubt that his army greatly outnumbers that of Rosecrans. While the United States has probably twice as many able-bodied men as the rebel Confederacy, it is exceedingly to the discredit of our military authorities that the gallant commander of the Army of the Cumberland must encounter such heavy odds in a battle of the mightiest moment. Why is not Gen. Rosecrans at the head of a hundred thousand men?

THE UNION OF THE CONSERVATIVES OF THE COUNTRY IN THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—We take the following article touching this point from the New York Journal of Commerce:

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEES.—The two Democratic National Committees, popularly known of old as the "Douglas" and "Breckinridge," and the "Bell-Everett" committee of former days, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Nearly two hundred gentlemen were present, among whom were many of the active and well-known conservatives of the loyal States. The meeting was strictly private. It was known, however, that August Belmont was chosen Chairman, and Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Gottman, of Louisiana, were appointed secretaries. Over two hours were spent in the friendly discussion of propositions; one suggesting a coalition between all persons of whatever name who opposed abolitionism, another fixing the day upon which the joint committees should meet and call a National Conservative Convention, &c., &c. It was agreed on all hands to hold a National Convention, to which not only the Democratic party, but all who subscribed to the essential doctrines of that party should be invited; but it was thought inadvisable to issue such a call till after Congress had assembled. No definite and positive action, it will be seen, was taken; and the different committees stand precisely as they did before the meeting. But such a spirit of mutual concession and harmony was evinced during the conference as to leave little doubt that the committees will be prepared to act together for the good of the country at a future day.

Concerning the same meeting, the Editor of the Washington Constitutional Union, who is a member of one of the Democratic committees, and who was present at the meeting, says in his paper:

The action taken was substantially as reported in the newspapers, viz: to defer for the present fixing a time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. Besides this, except an unflinching determination of those present to effect the union of all the conservative elements of opposition to the radical Abolition policy of the Administration, nothing was entered upon. Even the resolution of the Hon. John McKeon, substantially declaring this patriotic purpose, was not adopted, for reasons quite satisfactory to the meeting. Doubtless the committees, now really a unit, will, in due time, determine the place and period for the convention to meet, and invite to its counsels all who are sincerely and earnestly for the maintenance of the "Constitution as it is," and the restoration of the "Union as it was." This sentiment universally pervades the Democratic and conservative masses of the country, as will be practically, and we trust successfully, developed, when the time arrives for determined and thorough action.

Quoting these remarks, the Editor of the Boston Post, who is also a member of one of the Democratic committees, and who was also present at the meeting, adds: "The meeting in New York referred to by our Washington contemporary was not confined to the members of the national committees, but embraced gentlemen who had been specially invited from all the States to meet the committees, for an interchange of opinion; and no more than justice is done, by the Constitution, by the allusion to the patriotic feeling that animated the meeting in reference to a consolidation of the conservative element. The sentiment uttered by eloquent and worthy representatives of the great and controlling States of the Republic, was high-toned, confident, and inspiring; and rose to that comprehensive patriotism that only can save the country. All agreed that every consideration of honor and of duty required that old divisions be ignored and that the single rally cry ought to be, the preservation of the Union on the basis of the Constitution against all its enemies at home and abroad." This assurance is certainly a very cheering one; for, on such a basis with such a rallying cry, the conservatives of the country can unite, and, if they can unite, they will triumph. We cannot believe that at the proper time the three committees will find any real difficulty in joining together in the call of a single National Convention of the conservatives of the country. Assuredly we are at present unable to foresee any such difficulty. The conservatives themselves are now really a unit on the true basis, as well as their several committees. The problem of union is in its main features already solved; and, when we reflect that union is the condition of success, and that success is on all sides felt to be a duty, we can harbor no apprehensions respecting the minor features of the problem. The solution will be undoubtedly as complete as it is feasible. There is but one essential in the case, which is a basis declaring explicitly for the suppression of the rebellion and for the reestablishment of the government in its constitutional integrity. Give us this, and the rest must follow,

————as the night the day.

d we have the testimony of the patriotic accomplished Editor of the Boston Post t on this basis the committees are now animously agreed. We cannot but look n this fact as a very inspiring omen.

☞Those Editors who talk so much about ol-killer" had better jump into the river be each his own "fool-killer."

☞Mr. Houk, of the Nashville Journal, had ter do one of two things—stop stealing agraphs or spell his name Hook.

☞Prodigal men build expensive houses to run away from, and Gen. Bragg builds fortifications for the same thing.

☞Mr. Freeman, an English writer, has lately published a very able and learned work on Federal Government, in which he pays this high tribute to the American Union:

The American Union has actually secured, for what is really a long period of time, a greater amount of combined peace and freedom than was ever before enjoyed by so large a portion of the earth's surface. There have been and still are vaster despotic empires, but never before has so large an inhabited territory remained for more than seventy years in the enjoyment at once of internal freedom and an exemption from the scourge of internal war.

This tribute should sink deep into the American mind. It is pregnant with salutary inspirations. It is, as the Boston Post says, no casual, off-hand, hap-hazard remark; but the judgment of a candid English historian of Federal Government, given after ten years research into the working of the Federal system in all ages. It is a recognition of what came from the terrible calamities of the war of Independence and the subsequent wear and tear of mind in the civic field lost, after all, the libelling Philistines—the abolitionists—might still rejoice in seeing a nation, without the Corinthian capitals of a nobility, given over to the hell of anarchy. Instead of this, there was seen the noble form of constitutional Freedom. "America," wrote the great-hearted and clear-headed Sir James Mackintosh, as he looked on the sublime scene, "has emerged from her struggle into tranquillity and freedom—into affluence and credit, and the authors of her Constitution have constructed a great permanent experimental answer to the sophisms and declamations of the detractors of Liberty."

Two years ago we might have cited such judgments from motives of pride, or out of exultation, or as argument to set against other systems; but now we cite them to strengthen a sense of duty. No people the sun ever shone upon ever did more for nationality than the loyal people of the United States have done and are doing, to sustain this great government. Let the estimate of the administration be what it may, man and woman, over this wide land, unquestionably, have evinced a devotion to country rising to the sublime and divine, as, smiling through their tears for the precious sacrifice of blood, they keep sending forth more, and offering treasure in abundance for this cause; and it seemed as though those in power *could* not look on and coolly resolve to turn this to party account! But, letting this go, back of it all is the great cause of preserving and transmitting this American Union; the union of coequal States and no other union—the Constitution set up by the Fathers, and no other Constitution. Let this ever rise uppermost. Let the PEOPLE distrust and abhor the transcendental phalanx who prate of new Unions—Constitutions with modern improvements; for assuredly they are the vagaries of unprincipled ambition, or of diseased imaginations.

The people owe to themselves, to posterity, to the world, the severest introspection. Such great testimonies as we have cited ought to sink deep into the popular heart. They come now with power. They are reminders of the greatness of the trust committed by the noble men who founded our nation; of the solemn responsibility as to the use of this trust; of the interest which the human race have in its perpetuation. The eyes of the World are now on this people. Let them continue to act, as they certainly will, by a supply of men and money, for the war, and by waiting patiently the revolutions of the political wheel, as though they meant to make good the great thought of Mackintosh, that our Federal Government is a permanent experimental answer to the sophisms of the detractors of Liberty.

☞A great deal has been said about our Monitors, and great expectations have been indulged in regard to them, but results seem to show that the New Ironsides is fairly worth the whole of them. She has exhibited her incomparable superiority at Charleston. Fort Wagner, as a contemporary says, was always silent when the Ironsides engaged her. The rebel garrison were unable to stand at their guns. The bomb-proof was their only safety. And among her many brilliant exploits, her conduct when the Weehawken was aground off Moultrie was not the least. It appears, that, early in the morning, the Weehawken, having run aground at ebb tide, was in a perilous position. The rebel batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie concentrated upon her a well-directed and severe fire, which, to insure her safety, it became necessary to silence or divert. For this purpose the entire Monitor fleet was sent to her relief, and anchoring as near as possible to Moultrie, they opened upon that fort the severest fire of which they were capable. Yet they were unable to either silence the fort or draw the rebel fire from the Weehawken, which every hour was becoming more exposed to the enemy. Her commander, however, bravely fought his vessel, and though hard aground, he continued a rapid fire upon Moultrie, sending, in the course of his defence, a fifteen-inch shell into the magazine of the fort and exploding it with fearful havoc. The inequality of the fight soon became evident; the Monitors had ten guns to the enemy's hundred, and the latter, thinking that they would finally succeed in sinking the Weehawken, did not intermit their fearful fire upon it. At this critical juncture the Ironsides moved up into action. Taking a position one thousand yards from Moultrie she dropped her anchors stem and stern, and opened fire upon the rebel works, pouring broadside after broadside into them. The rebels immediately withdrew their fire from the Weehawken and concentrated it upon the Ironsides, hitting her during the action over a hundred times. *Not one of these shots inflicted the least damage.* For five hours she withstood this cannonade, silenced Moultrie, made certain the safety of the Weehawken, and Commodore Rowan retired from the action with his ammunition entirely exhausted, but his vessel uninjured. The following is an estimate of the amount of iron thrown by the Ironsides into Moultrie during this gallant and daring action. Owing to her being anchored, she was able to use only one broadside, namely, eight eleven-inch guns and one two hundred-pound Parrott. The eleven-inch gun can be fired once every ten minutes for ten hours, throwing at every discharge a solid shot weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. The two-hundred pound Parrott is guided by the same rule. The time of the Ironsides' action was five hours. During this period she fired about four hundred and fifty rounds, or poured into Moultrie *eighty-two thousand pounds of iron.* Such is the brief outline of the Ironsides' exploit of last Tuesday, and we more especially refer to it inasmuch as it not only again demonstrates her superiority as an iron-clad, but it was also the means of preventing the destruction or capture of the Monitor Weehawken, which has too glorious a past history thus to fall a victim to rebel power.

☞A rebel correspondent speaks of "the eagle spirit of John Morgan." Tennyson, in his fine stanzas on "The Eagle," begins with the line,

"He clasps the crag with hooked hands."

The line should be slightly changed for application to John Morgan—

He clasps the nag with hooking hands.

☞There's a good deal of the Devil in the rebels. They sometimes fight like him, frequently run like him, and always lie like him.

☞It is said that Gen. Sickles is fast recovering from his severe wound, and that his wife nurses him devotedly. They are a Sickle-pair.

☞Jeff Davis says in one of his letters that "men can't escape the truth." We may say of Jeff that truth can't escape *him*.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863.

☞There is unfortunately no room to doubt that the fine Army of the Cumberland has met with a very bloody repulse beyond Chattanooga and fallen back to that stronghold. We have for some time past had a painful anticipation of exactly what has here occurred. General Rosecrans's army has been treated most unjustly by the high military authorities of our country. The rebels have of course known exactly, or very nearly so, the strength of our forces, and they have been so situated in regard to railroad facilities, points of attack, defence, &c., that they could in one week concentrate more than three fourths of the whole military strength of the Confederacy to overwhelm the Army of the Cumberland. All this being undeniably true, we have not seen how the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, or any member of the Cabinet, or the General-in-Chief at Washington, could doubt for a moment that a rebel concentration would be made in the Southwest in overwhelming force. When the whole truth is known, we shall no doubt find that the legions by which General Rosecrans has been repulsed are perfectly tremendous. And they can either follow him up or separate, and, if they separate, every regiment of them can probably in a single week be back where it was summoned from in Bragg's exigency.

Rosecrans and Burnside and the troops under their command have unquestionably done all for the country that circumstances permitted, but there has been a sad lack of generalship in higher official quarters. That lack has been scandalous, and no one can tell what its consequences may be. There is no telling how many more thousands of rebel troops may be poured from all directions into Tennessee, while Meade will be doing nothing upon the Rappahannock and while Grant and Banks will have little of importance that they can do in the South. There is danger, great danger, that, even if Gen. Rosecrans is able to maintain his position at Chattanooga, the enemy may flank him or pass directly by him on one side or on both sides, compel his precipitate retreat amid great risks, and threaten or even occupy a large portion of Kentucky and all that part of Tennessee that has been recently evacuated. If Gen. Bragg, with the army that he now has or may soon have, were to strike for Kentucky as he did a year ago, Gen. Rosecrans, with the comparatively small force under his command, might not be able to follow him and drive him out as Gen. Buell did.

We ardently hope to hear good news soon from the Chattanooga region, but we do not expect it very confidently.

☞Much of the existing confusion of thought respecting the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* arises from the confounding of the suspension which is expressly authorized by the constitution with the suspension which is comprehended in the suspension of all laws except the laws of war. The latter right of suspension is a purely belligerent right, flowing from the mere recognition of a state of war, and appertains exclusively to the theatre of war; the former right of suspension is a purely civil right, flowing from a positive act of Congress, and appertains to those parts of the country where the civil laws are in operation. Manifestly the two are entirely distinct; and by clearly keeping in view the distinction all the current fallacies on the subject at once disappear. It is only by overlooking this distinction that Mr. Lincoln conceives that he as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy has a right to disregard the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in places where the civil laws are in operation as well as in places where the civil laws in general are suspended by actual and present war. It likewise is only by overlooking this distinction that the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer conceives that Congress can rightfully suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* merely "in particular localities where the ordinary process of law can not be enforced." The Editor mistakes the suspension expressly authorized by the constitution for the suspension comprehended in the suspension of all laws except the laws of war, as the President mistakes the latter suspension for the former. Hence, the one affirms that the Executive without the authority of Congress may lawfully suspend the privilege of the writ everywhere alike, while the other affirms that Congress itself can lawfully suspend the privilege only on the theatre of war. The same fundamental misconception engenders both errors. The true view is, that, within the sphere of actual military operations, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended along with all other civil privileges and as a mere incident of the general suspension, whereas, in places beyond the sphere of actual military operations, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* can be lawfully suspended only by the express authority of Congress. The view of Mr. Lincoln involves the usurpation of power by the Executive; the view of the Editor of the Enquirer involves the renunciation of power by Congress; the view we have stated involves the due exercise of constitutional power equally by Congress and by the Executive.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

The Washington correspondence of the Herald has a statement to the effect that Alexander H. Stephens's mission to Washington was to consult with the Federal authorities as to whether satisfactory terms of compromise might be arranged so the Confederacy might be saved the disgrace of inviting foreign aid, said aid to be an arrangement with France, she to assist the rebels with fleets and armies in exchange for the possession of Texas. It is alleged that Stephens is now in Paris effecting this arrangement.

The telegraphic despatch above appeared in the Journal of yesterday. The United States Government has been very often denounced for its refusal to receive Mr. Stephens and Mr. Ould, and we incline to the opinion that it made a mistake in not receiving them, but we have no idea that their design in attempting to visit Washington was to offer terms of peace on the basis of a restored Union. Their proposed visit was undertaken before the fall of Vicksburg, the fall of Port Hudson, and the retreat of Gen. Lee, and yet, just after those three events so disastrous to the rebels, Mr. Stephens made a speech at Charlotte, in North Carolina, from which we give the following extract, as published with many others of the same character, by the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy:

As for reconstruction," said Mr. Stephens, "such a thing was impossible—*such an idea must not be tolerated for an instant.* Reconstruction would not end the war, but would produce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace is *final and complete separation from the North.* Rather than to submit to anything short of that, let us all determine to die like men worthy of freedom.

Nothing can be more certain than that Stephens and Ould did not wish to visit Washington with any intent to make a peace involving the restoration of the Union. They surely had in contemplation no mission that could possibly have been of any avail. And yet, as we have said, we think that it would have been better if the Federal Government had received the Commissioners.

☞Three rebel paymasters have been captured near Bolivar, Miss., on whose persons were found the sum of two millions of dollars, designed for the rebel troops at Little Rock. The paymasters' escort, consisting of twenty-five men, were also captured.

☞They sent from Wisconsin what was called "The Iron Brigade." It has been tempered by fire till it is now the Steel Brigade.

☞Those who seem continually trying how close they can steer to treason and miss it may chance to hit.

THE PEACE FACTIONISTS OF THE NORTH.—It is a sad mistake to suppose that the peace factionists of the North constitute a large or influential body. They in fact constitute a comparatively small body, without influence enough to swerve the great conservative party of the country a hair's-breadth from the true line of patriotic duty. This fact is exemplified very impressively in the recent action of the Democracy of New York, from which it would not appear that there is such a thing as a peace faction in the party, so decisively and so quietly was the policy of the faction overruled by the State Convention, in favor of the Border State policy which the Union Democracy of Kentucky first announced and has ever resolutely maintained. The peace faction, notwithstanding the well-known energy and boldness of its leaders, was unable to raise so much as a ripple in the smooth counsels of the Democracy of the Empire State. The peace faction cut no figure whatever in the Convention. It produced no manner of impression on the proceedings of the body. The New York World very fairly exhibits the case. "It is true," says the World, "we have had a small peace party in New York; but while we have respected in them the right of free discussion, we have made no concessions to their views, merely allowing them (what they had a just right to claim) their proportional delegation in the State Convention. We adhere to the platform on which we carried the State last year; a platform of which the main plank is the conservative war resolution unanimously passed by both houses of Congress during the party interregnum in the summer of 1861; a platform on which all loyal men can alike stand both in slave States and free States, and on which the Kentucky election has been as triumphantly carried this year as the New York election was last." This is entirely true. "It is," the World philosophically adds touching the peace factionists, "in the very nature of Democratic freedom that men will sometimes run into excess. These irregular tossings of the sea of liberty furnish the main argument of despots, who thence reason that men are too heady to be trusted with self-control. But it is a shallow and short-sighted view that judges of things by their immediate rather than their ultimate results. And our peace friends have fallen into a similar error in reasoning about the war that the administration has in reasoning about *them*. There is no more justice in arguing, as Mr. Fernando Wood does, that, because this war has been attended with arbitrary arrests and unconstitutional emancipation, it ought therefore to be immediately given up, than there is in arguing, as despots do, that because free institutions produce party turbulence and demagogic ambition, they ought not to be allowed. In fact, the despotic argument is the least unplausible of the two; for it is making a very foolish concession to the administration to say that its violations of the Constitution are necessary concomitants of war." Such is the view of the peace factionists of the North taken by a Northern journal which will certainly not be accused of undue charity for the men charged officially with the conduct of the war. In our judgment, the view, in respect to the strength as well as to the character of the peace faction, is a correct one. It accords fully with our own conviction. The peace faction of the North is the mere spawn of radicalism, and will perish with its generator. Meanwhile, it at worst will remain in the future, what it has been in the past, a pestilent but powerless faction. We, however, believe that in reality the faction has reached and passed its culminating point. We believe it has "touch'd the highest point" of its "greatness," and will "haste now" to its "setting." We sincerely hope so. Be this as it may, we are convinced that the conservatives of the North are dealing with the faction in the very way best adapted to overrule it to the ends which all true patriots cherish.

From the beginning, Ohio has been loyal. No regiments have gone forth from that State to aid in the destruction of the Republic. Kentucky was delivered from the Rebel Confederacy by Ohio and Indiana troops. Kentucky journals express no gratitude for their deliverance.—*Madison (Ind.) Courier.*

Such paragraphs are illiberal and mischievous. When Kentucky was invaded by the rebels, Ohio and Indiana troops came promptly to the rescue, and we can say of the Louisville Journal that it thanked them over and again in the strongest language it could command. Still we may presume that they came as much in the cause of their own States as in that of Kentucky, and far more in the cause of their country than in that of the whole three States together. Moreover, Kentucky rallied more troops for her own defence than were sent to her by either Indiana or Ohio. But *who* thinks of the armies of Meade and Rosecrans and Burnside and Gillmore and Grant and Banks and Steele as fighting for the particular States in which they happen to be? Oh it is contemptible.

When John Morgan, not long ago, made a raid through Indiana and Ohio, spreading consternation in every direction, General Shackelford, at the head of several thousands of Kentuckians, pursued him through both States. Gen. S. and his men pursued Morgan and his men not as an especial favor to either of those States but as a duty to the nation. Theirs was the chief agency in capturing him. But they never expected, and we are not aware that they have ever received, any particular thanks from Indiana and Ohio. They are satisfied to have done their duty as soldiers of the Republic.

Shame on those who would excite jealousy among the loyal States!

☞It would have been well if this war could have been carried on to its close without drafting. We have however been but following the example of all other great nations in great wars. Great Britain has always filled her armies by the draft; so has Austria; so has Prussia; so has France. The immense levies of Napoleon were made by the most remorseless conscription. And our own armies of the Revolution and of 1812 were largely recruited by the draft.

The draft may be hard in some cases. War is a terribly hard thing. But individual sufferings, sad as they may be, are very slight in comparison with the destiny of a mighty nation. The American people have had and still have far vaster privileges than any other nation, and they should be willing, in this crisis of their existence as a nation, to make at least as great sacrifices for their nationality as any other nation ever did.

☞Fine grapes are coming into market abundantly. At last the "grape-vine reports" are worth having.

☞The American eagle must never be divided. We can't think of putting up with a half eagle.

[For the Sunday Journal.]

A FATHER'S GARLAND.

Bear the beautiful to the tomb,
We may no longer stay her;
She has passed away in budding bloom,
In vestal white array her.
A single auburn tress I crave,
Before her face ye cover:
Why should the cold and yawning grave
Take her from those who love her.

Bear the beautiful to the tomb,
While yet the sun is shining,
Ere the shadows and evening gloom
Denote the day's declining.
Bear her slowly and softly on,
Disturb no placid feature,
Deep is the sleep she's fall'n upon,
The last of a mortal creature.

Lay her near her mother's tomb,
Beneath the weeping willow;
With Lucy give her sleeping room,
And softly spread her pillow.
Angels hasten from realms of bliss,
Their watch above her keeping;
Dear to the heart of the father is
The spot where his child is sleeping.

NEW ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1863. J. C. E.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23 1863.

RAILROAD TO EAST TENNESSEE—GENERAL LESLIE COMBS.—The Frankfort Commonwealth says the railroad to East Tennessee "is being pressed forward with a vigor which guarantees a speedy and complete success." This is cheering intelligence. It will be hailed with universal gratification by the loyal people of the State. "Many of our citizens," the Commonwealth remarks in reference to this important enterprise, "feared that it would fall through and that the impressment of slaves was a mere trick to mask an ulterior and improper purpose. The energy and earnestness with which the work is being undertaken and pressed forward will we hope dispel all such fears." Our Frankfort contemporary proceeds very forcibly to point out the importance of the enterprise. "The road," says the Commonwealth, "if built in the midst of the terrible convulsions which have agitated the country, will be one of the grandest achievements of the age, and its influence upon the country in adding another link to hold it together, and another means of bringing the two sections nearer to each other, will be immeasurable. The consequences, to Kentucky and East Tennessee, will be in the highest degree beneficial. The material good and benefits which these States will derive will be some reward for the losses which they have sustained in other respects." This estimate is just. It is not in the least overdrawn. Both the moral and material good of the enterprise when completed will unquestionably prove immense.

It would be unjust in this relation to omit properly to assign the honor of first suggesting the work in question. The Commonwealth is not guilty of such injustice. "It is just to truth and history," our contemporary fitly adds, "that the proper credit should be given to those who first suggested this great work. It is known to many, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the Union, that this credit is due to Gen. Leslie Combs, who at the breaking out of this rebellion not only made the suggestion for the road, but, by all his well-known energy and pertinacity, urged its speedy construction. His plans, maps, and suggestions were laid before the authorities at Washington—the propriety, wisdom, and necessity of such a road brought to the knowledge of the public in divers ways. His efforts, though received with favor by the President, were, for the time, fruitless, because of the opposition of a foolish Congress who could see nothing valuable that did not have the negro in it. Congress refused to second the wise foresight of the President; and not until a recent date was the work undertaken. The President saw and recognized its value, and so thoroughly did he believe in it, that he brought the matter to the attention of Congress in his message. We rejoice, and all Kentuckians will rejoice if this road is built. We hope that all the necessary aid will be given by the Government, and that nothing will be allowed to interfere with those who are charged with its construction." In this hope we cordially join, as we do also in the well-deserved tribute to the patriotic and gallant Combs.

General Leslie Combs is a son of whom Kentucky is proud. And she may well be. He is a son after her own heart. He is deservedly a favorite of the whole family. In sagacity, in energy, in public spirit, in fidelity to the noble instincts of his native Commonwealth, and in unselfish devotion to the true principles of the government, General Leslie Combs stands now, as he has stood from the days of his early manhood, in the very front rank of the foremost men of Kentucky. He is indeed a marvellous man. He has measured himself with honor against three generations, and is ready for the fourth. His fine powers and his glorious sympathies are as fresh now as they were half a century ago. His soul at least is still "in the morn and liquid dew of youth." He is as vital in his virtues as Cleopatra was in her charms.

Age cannot wither him, nor custom stale
His infinite variety.

Long may he live to enjoy the favor of Kentucky and the love of Kentuckians.

THE OFFICERS OF NEGRO REGIMENTS.—A Washington letter, dated the 8th inst., published in the New York Times, has the following important information relative to an important question which has been interposed by the Confederates in providing for a general exchange of prisoners:

A gentleman from New York, the father of an officer in one of our colored regiments, who is now a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, called on the President to learn what policy would be pursued by the government in regard to exchanging prisoners, and urged upon the President to consent to no exchanges being made unless the rebels exchange white officers of colored regiments as other prisoners of war. The President said he would do all in his power to effect the release of these officers and all others who are now prisoners in the South, but he was not prepared, nor would he consent to make the release of officers of colored regiments an indispensable condition to the renewal of exchanges. This government was prepared to exchange man for man with the rebels, even should they refuse to release officers of colored regiments in their hands. This would be done because this Government considered it unfair to make the cases of a few officers a test question, when a much larger number would be benefited by the resumption of exchanges, and the question of exchanging these officers was left open for future consideration. He wished sincerely that they could be released speedily, but Jeff Davis was a party to be consulted, and they could not be exchanged unless by agreement with rebel authorities. The question raised in regard to these officers was not covered by cartel, and officers of these regiments knew, when they entered the service, the peculiar risks incidental to their position, and for the present must endure the disagreeable consequences. The President, however, assured the gentleman that any unusual or barbarous treatment of such officers or the colored soldiers would cause retaliation on our part upon the rebel prisoners in our hands.

We see that it is seriously questioned whether the President said what he is here represented to have said. At any rate he is in grave trouble concerning the matter. All persons of common sagacity must surely have foreseen this trouble from the time when negro enlistments were first talked of; we foresaw it and foretold it in the most earnest language. Certainly it is the President's duty to give up the negro regiment business wholly and promptly. This business has undoubtedly been one of the greatest mistakes of his administration.

DEPRECIATION OF GOLD.—Every year witnesses a recurrence in England of the fear that men of fixed money income are to be seriously troubled by a depreciation in the value of gold through its over production. The Cassandra cry this year comes from Mr. Henry Fawcett, who, in a paper read lately before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, makes the calculation that if the present yield from Australia and California continues during the next ten years, £200,000,000 of gold will have to be absorbed. After making the most ample allowances for the additional gold which would be required in consequence of the increase in wealth and population, he thinks that during the next ten years not more than £60,000,000 of gold can be absorbed by Europe without a depreciation in its value. The moral of the statement is that this depreciation will fall with particular severity on persons of fixed incomes, and that it is sufficiently probable to induce every prudent man to take every precaution to obviate its consequences.

We must say, however, that in our own country the danger to men of fixed incomes as well as to all other classes, is far less from the depreciation of gold than from that of greenbacks.

☞Some men seem neutral between the Union and the rebellion, and quite as many seem neutral between heaven and hell.

☞When a man hasn't paid his whiskey-bill, the due is on the rye.

☞A pamphlet, entitled "France, Mexico, and the Confederate States," has been published in Paris, and by many it is regarded as a semi-official exposition of the sentiments of Louis Napoleon. It urges the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, and boldly avows the object of such a step to be the destruction of the American Union so that her recent occupation of Mexico may be rendered permanent. While the Moniteur disclaims any intention on the part of the Emperor to change his relations with the United States, his sympathy with the rebellion has never been concealed. The pamphlet goes no further than recognition and does not suggest any hostile measure in the way of intervention. Still we look with some apprehensions at the unfriendly tone of this publication, even if it has been sent forth merely as a feeler. European despots fear the free institutions of this country, and gloat over the hope that they are destined to be swept away in the tide of civil war. We must remain firm and determine to submit to no intermeddling in our domestic quarrel. We do not believe that France is anxious to go to war with this country. Such a course would unquestionably be unpopular in France, and Louis Napoleon has too many delicate and difficult questions on hand already to be in a condition to add to their number. Its press a few short weeks since was full of fire and fury concerning Russia, and it has not only cooled down but has absolutely taken ground for a fraternization with that power, and an alliance between France and Russia is among the strange probabilities of European diplomacy. We hope this may be so, for the Czar is a fast friend to our country and would doubtless exert every possible influence to prevent any unfriendly act toward us. While, then, we regard the pamphlet with uneasiness, we do not believe that France will take the course which is indicated. It most unquestionably has all the desire to do so, but it is not policy at present to become embroiled in a war, which would be very exhausting to its exchequer, and, as waged thousands of miles away from Paris, would compel it to weaken its military strength in Europe and thus expose itself to new combinations against its policy. We may therefore rest easy at present. Louis Napoleon has the will, but he is not now the master of a way to accomplish his designs. He has unmasked himself without any reserve; we know what he would do if he dared, and this knowledge will prove our security, if we preserve a firm and determined attitude.

☞A correspondent, writing under the signature of "CO-OPERATIONIST" to the Georgia Telegraph, says:

As yet there are very few bold enough to come out openly for reconstruction; but there is reason to fear that there are some craven spirits who secretly harbor the wish in the ignorant hope of saving their property. But there is a class of people in the Confederacy against whom the people should be warned, whose loyalty to the South it is impossible not to doubt. Croakers generally fall under this suspicion, but especially all such as endeavor to stir the embers of old party feeling against seceders—thus rekindling old party strifes, which everybody knows must tend to divide and weaken us, and thus give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Now, the time has long passed for discussing that subject. Secession is a fixed fact; we have been fighting two years for it; and I cannot separate between opposition to seceders and opposition to secession, which means opposition to the war, and that means submission to Abraham Lincoln.

I cannot escape this conclusion except in instances where ignorance and malignity are so deep rooted as to blind a man to these inevitable results; and such men are, although they may not be conscious of it, enemies to the Confederacy, and should be regarded accordingly.

It is said that the Alabama elections were controlled by this idea. If so, I can but fear for Alabama. She has cast a seed into the earth that must spring up in dragon's teeth. I warn the people of Georgia that there is at the bottom of this feeling and policy the germ of treason to the cause of the South—the cause of liberty and independence.

No doubt this anxious warning is perfectly well-grounded, though we should express it a little differently. We assure the people of Georgia that the principle at the bottom of this feeling and policy is the germ of loyalty to the cause of the South as well as of the Union—the true cause of liberty and independence. Let this germ be nurtured as the source of the future happiness and glory of the whole American people without distinction of section. The germ which promises to bear as its fruits unity and peace on the basis of the constitution cannot be guarded too carefully or too fondly by the Southern people. If this germ shall be crushed out, their liberty and independence will be quenched forever. Let them cherish it, as they cherish their dearest earthly hopes. Yet a little while, and, thanks to the triumphant arms of the Republic, the germ will shoot up into a majestic tree, beneath whose branches all shall find honorable shelter and repose.

☞The rumor is repeated in the New York papers from Fortress Monroe that the rebels have evacuated Richmond and gone South, leaving the State of Virginia to the care of General Meade. The story is probable, since it is certain that a large portion of Lee's army has gone to reinforce Bragg, and other portions must have been sent to Beauregard.

SENT NORTH.—Eleven hundred and sixty-two prisoners, Burnside's capture at Cumberland Gap, were sent North yesterday. They were in charge of Major Fitch and a competent guard. Their destination was Camp Douglas, Chicago.

☞During the last year the numerous diseases of the stable have carried off their thousands of horses, and John Morgan his tens of thousands.

☞Thirteen hundred prisoners will arrive from Lexington to-day, the remainder of the rebels taken at Cumberland Gap.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

FROM THE PRAIRIES TO MY CHILDREN.

BY REV. T. HEMPSTEAD.

One thousand miles, one thousand miles
Of mountains, city, plain, and dell
Lie stretched between my roving feet,
And where my loved and dearest dwell;
I walk the streets where hour by hour
Go hurrying by the anxious crowd,
I hear the roll of wheels, the clang
Of anvils rising harsh and loud;
I see the ceaseless tug for life,
The headlong race for power and gain,
The tumult of the stream that rolls
Still westward like an army train;
Here are blue skies and sunny fields,
And for earth's toiling millions, room
To think, to love, to toil, to die
In gardens of perpetual bloom.
Here gleam the plains whose rich black pores
Not years nor tillage can exhaust,
That level, vast expanse of green
On which both eye and foot are lost;
I tread these plains, these sounds I hear,
These unfamiliar glories see,
These boundless fields that late in dreams
Smiled, stretched their arms and called to me;
These sounds I hear, these splendors see,
And yet I hear, I see them not,
My inner eye is fixed upon
A sweeter and a greener spot,
Sweeter and greener for the tongues,
The little tongues that call my name,
The little hands stretched out when I
Returning through the gateway came;
Though far, I walk and talk with them,
In mine I clasp those little hands;—
One sits upon my knee, and one
With upturned eye beside me stands.
The west winds sigh along the plain,
They to my distant ones will go;
The soft west winds that fan my brow
On their less care-worn brows will blow;
By them the sparkling waters flow,
Round *them* green hills and mountains rise,
Round *me* with harvest field and plain
The prairie like an ocean lies;
What thoughts employ their infant minds,
What toys their tender hands to-day?
Have they known grief; and have they paused
To ask for me amid their play?
I know not, but I still will trust
Them to his hand to whom are known
All hearts, all paths, all destinies,
The Loving and the Changeless One.

GALESBURG, ILL.

☞In times of great public excitement, we are much too apt to be troubled by flying rumors, when

That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a new one.

Terrible battles have been fought between Rosecrans and the rebels, but they were anticipated, and we cannot doubt that all proper preparations were made to sustain and support the Union army. After his occupation of Chattanooga, Gen. Rosecrans, without any delay, pressed forward to obtain the command of the whole mountain region of Upper Georgia, a plan necessarily attended with great danger on account of the nature of the country and the construction of new roads over which to transport his supplies. The object of this advance was important; for it looked to the taking of Rome and Atlanta, the latter place affording the chief rebel supply of powder and other military stores, and occupying a central position between the Atlantic and Mississippi sections of the Southern Confederacy, the occupation of which would again divide the rebellion and completely isolate its parts. Every intelligent reader knows that Chattanooga is the centre of the Southern system of railroads, and the two great routes intersect at the point, from which it is 151 miles to Nashville, 100 to Knoxville, and 125 to Atlanta. The last two of these routes pass to the eastward of Lookout Mountains and Missionary Ridge, the latter being tunnelled on the way to Knoxville. On the west of the Lookout Mountains there is another railroad branch which leaves the Nashville track at Wauhatchie and runs southerly in the direction of Trenton. While Gen. Burnside, by the occupation of Knoxville, Kingston, London, and other Tennessee cities, has severed the northern line of communication, it has been the endeavor of Gen. Rosecrans to penetrate the country so as to occupy the southern line. The magnitude of the interests involved in the preservation of this, the last means of connected and rapid movements at the disposal of the rebels, would of course call forth the most desperate exertions. To effect it, troops have been hurried from every part of the Confederacy to reinforce Bragg, for it is now evident that the key to the possession of Richmond is in Northern Georgia. The rebels feel this and they will contest every inch of Rosecrans's advance with all the energy of despair. Our Union General has shown himself cool, wary, and energetic. He knows the strength that is opposed to him, and whether he can afford to act on the offensive or to content himself for a time with a defensive movement on Chattanooga. We have full confidence that whatever he decides upon will be wisely considered and matured. We do not profess to comprehend his strategy or to penetrate his intentions. His situation when explained will perhaps suggest the probability of his future movements to those who understand the science of war. We have tried to explain it, in order to relieve the apprehensions of the timid and those who fear that any reverse to the Army of the Cumberland may subject Tennessee and Kentucky to the repetition of those outrages and invasions which have marked the history of the last two years.

There has been some misapprehension in the public mind, as to the connection of Gen. Burnside with the movements in advance of Chattanooga, and reports, apparently well authenticated, have reached us that he had formed a junction with General Rosecrans, which now turn out to be unfounded. His field of operations is in an entirely different direction; it is a part of the one great plan, but as yet distinct and not directly co-operative. He will be heard from in a few days. The efforts of some of the Eastern papers to prejudice the public mind against him on the ground that he did not reinforce Rosecrans, are either very malicious or predicated upon the erroneous information to which we have referred. He could not deflect from his line of advance without endangering the very advantageous position he has secured, and when his motives are made public the wisdom of his policy will be apparent.

LOYALTY IN FLORIDA.—Persons recently arrived at Washington from Florida declare that a majority of the people there are loyal, and would, if they could receive adequate aid and protection, soon rid the State of rebels. In several of the counties the rebel conscription has been resisted. Two of the enrolling officers have been killed. A scheme has been proposed to the Government to afford aid to the truly loyal. If this be done, it is hoped that loyal representatives may be sent to the next Congress from Florida.

☞The Democrat of yesterday morning gives publicity to a rumor that a large rebel force had invaded Kentucky through Pound Gap. As we have no good evidence on the subject, we are inclined to discredit it altogether. There is no considerable rebel force near our eastern border, all rumors and reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞When we read the productions of Fernando and Ben Wood, we have to conclude that the Devil has never a right to "halloo," for he is never "out of the Woods."

☞We trust that rebel hopes can no more survive the present fall than human purity survived Adam's.

☞The most unpeaceable fellows ever known in this country are the "peace men."

☞If Gen. Bragg wants to do himself a good turn, let him turn humane and honest.

☞Charleston has as many devils as Mary Magdalen, and no Saviour to cast them out.

DEATH OF GEN. SAM. HOUSTON.—The Richmond Whig announces briefly the death of the hero of Jacinto, as follows:

Gen. Sam. Houston died at his residence in Huntersville, Texas, on the 25th of July. He was seventy years of age.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

It may be considered finally settled that there will be no draft in Ohio. The State is deficient eight thousand men only, which number will be readily made up by volunteer enlistments under the ample bounties the Provost Marshal General is able to offer. Warrants for twenty millions have been passed at the Treasury for funds wherewith to pay the soldiers in the field.

The flag-of-truce boat which left Fortress Monroe on Saturday for City Point has not been heard from since. It is believed that the rebel authorities have detained her to prevent officers of the Sanitary Commission, who have been prisoners in Richmond and on their return, from giving information regarding army movements.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

A Charleston harbor letter states everything very quiet there. The Herald's letter says a great deal of work is being done of an important character, which cannot at present be revealed, but the results of which will soon develop themselves. On Wednesday last a severe gale from the northeast continued to blow with great fury until Thursday night, when it moderated and finally died away.

Tents were blown down and their occupants compelled to remain out doors exposed to one of the severest rain storms I have witnessed for some time. Unusually high and huge waves rolled far on the beach over the levees of sand constructed about camps, and completely swept down front rows of tents and drowned the soldiers. Vessels in the road pitched and rolled violently, and many of them dragged their anchors. Fortunately none went ashore.

The rebel steamer Sumpter was sunk between Moultrie and Sumpter a few days ago. In what manner the Courier does not state.

Gov. Bonham has called an extra session of the State Legislature to meet at Columbia on the 27th of September. Gov. Bonham, in his proclamation, calls out all the arms-bearing population of the State over sixteen years of age, not in or liable to Confederate service, for State defence. The term of enlistment of those accepted is six months.

The rebel battery on James Island has been busily engaged in shelling our camps on Block Island during the past three or four days, but had not occasioned a single casualty up to last night.

The rebels seem to be under the impression that something is going on that does not promise well to their cause, as our men are silent and no guns have been fired on our side recently. It is not improbable they are correct in their surmises; but these efforts to shell us out will signally fail to remove cause of these fears.

A World's special says Gen. Halleck has given an order for the Army of the Potomac to move forward.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 22d has the following:

Chickamauga, Sept. 20.—After two hard days fighting, we have driven the enemy, after desperate resistance, from several positions, but he still confronts us.

Losses heavy on both sides, especially in officers. We have taken twenty cannon and 2,500 prisoners.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced from Grant's army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

Despatches from Rosecrans at Chattanooga on the afternoon of the 22d, were received by the government this morning. The enemy's attack on Thomas's corps Monday afternoon was handsomely repulsed, and Thomas's forces marched quietly to the position they were about taking when assaulted.

Official despatches on Monday state that two divisions of Longstreet's corps made a reconnoissance on Rosecrans' left, but no attack was made.

Rosecrans's order for the concentration of his entire command was accomplished Monday night. He is now in a strong position, and can easily hold it until reinforced.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.

General Blunt issued an address to the people of western Arkansas in which he assures them that the Federal occupation is permanent, the whole Indian territory of western Arkansas being under his control, and all the rebel troops being driven beyond Red River, followed by the most obnoxious of the rebel citizens.

He feels assured that the love and attachment for the Union is not extinct in Western Arkansas. Joy is manifested at the appearance of his troops.

He reports of delegations who have visited him from the interior of Southern Arkansas and of the arrival of hundreds of refugees to enlist in the army, and gives assurances to the fact. He feelingly alludes to the persecution of Union men, and closes the address as follows:

Many applications have been made by citizens for safeguards. None will be issued. The best safeguard you can have is the American flag unfurled over your premises, and deport yourselves as becomes good and loyal citizens. Your conduct must be your safeguard. If it be your desire to disenthrall yourselves from the tyranny and oppression to which you have been subjected, and organize a civil government under the auspices of United States authority. Every facility will be afforded to accomplish that purpose. I leave the matter with you, trusting to the wise councils which may prevail.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

From Rosecrans's army we learn that the Regulars—in our reserves—went into battle 1,600 strong and came out with only 415; this shows the persistence with which our troops contended for every inch of ground.

Gen. Rosecrans has performed wonders in reaching his present position after fighting, with his single command, against the immense forces of picked troops that were combined against him.

When the last despatches of yesterday closed the enemy was quite active, and had been making approaches all the morning. Rosecrans's men were in line and ready for another encounter.

Gen. Graham, who commanded one of our brigades at Gettysburg, and was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond, has recently been discharged, and reached here this morning. He has communicated important information to the Government, and is satisfied that only two divisions of Longstreet's corps, with all his artillery, have been sent to Bragg. In addition to that, two brigades under Gen. Picket, and the Wise Legion, were also detailed to reinforce Bragg. Gen. Graham says he saw eighty-one pieces of cannon moving across the bridge from Richmond, which were said to be going to Bragg.

The news of the battles fought between Bragg and Rosecrans was a disappointment to the rebel authorities at Richmond. They expected to hear that Rosecrans had been annihilated, and that Bragg had retaken East Tennessee; instead of that, Richmond is in a state of mourning for the losses which our resistance have inflicted on Bragg.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

A letter from Bahia, dated Aug. 22, reports the Vanderbilt and Mohican there.

The following important announcement concerning the iron-clad rams in the Mersey appears in the London Morning Herald of the 12th inst:

We are informed that Earl Russell on Wednesday despatched, by written missive, a positive order to Messrs. Laird to prevent these vessels leaving their yards without ample explanation of their destination, and a sustainable reference to the owner or owners for whom they are constructed. It is now affirmed, moreover, that the French Ambassador has been appealed as to the possibility of a French subject having ordered vessels of this stamp of an English shipbuilder.

There is declared to come a proper official reply from his Excellency that no French subject has any legal right to possess or purchase vessels-of-war either for himself or on behalf of others.

Earl Russell, it is said, argues to himself that these vessels could only be vessels for the warlike purposes of a State or an individual. His lordship holds that the Messrs. Laird are bound to declare and sustain an unimpeachable testimony of such declaration to the government for whom the steam rams have been built.

The Secretary for foreign affairs is also of the opinion that if these vessels are for an individual owner, native or foreign, that individual could only be a privateer or pirate. The English Government is now firmly resolved to try the question in the courts of law, and, if amerced for damages, to make an appeal for support to the House of Commons.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22.

No attack has yet been made by the enemy, though one was confidently expected to-day. Our position has been vastly strengthened, meanwhile, by additional works commanding the approaches from the South, while the flanks and communications are amply cared for. The army is in the best of spirits since the fact became apparent that the fight on the Chickamauga was almost as much a defeat for the rebels as for us, and Rosecrans was rapturously received along the lines this evening. The only demonstration to-day was by a heavy column of infantry and artillery, which threatened our left, but crossed Missionary Ridge, toward Ringgold, without replying to our artillery. This is believed to be a movement to intercept Burnside, who is expected by the rebels. The Chickamauga reverse has probably been much overestimated at the North, but there is no occasion for further alarm for the safety of this army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
September 21. }

The army is now being paid off for July and August.

[Special to the Times.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

A military commission has been ordered to meet at Chicago, on the 1st of October, to examine and report on alleged abuses in relation to supplies of hospitals at that place, and also abuses in regard to pay received for soldiers discharged, and in supplying artificial limbs.

It is reported that the enemy has removed a large number of prisoners from Richmond to Charleston to prevent Gilmore from shelling the latter city.

WASHINGTON, Sept 23.

An unofficial despatch from Chattanooga to an army officer, speaks of the engagement of Monday last—when Longstreet's corps attacked the corps of Gen. Thomas—as a complete Union victory.

The fact that Thomas was able to join Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga on Monday receives positive confirmation in this despatch.

A number of soldiers' substitutes of the first army corps having been convicted of desertion, are sentenced to be shot to-day.

Capt. Ridgeley, commanding the steamer Shenandoah, reports, under date of the 17th off New Inlet, North Carolina, that a blockade runner attempted to come out on the night of the 15th, but was driven back, and now lies a wreck at the mouth of the harbor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The Clyde-built steamer Jupiter has been captured, while attempting to run the blockade off Savannah, by Warsaw Sound, by the gunboat Cimerone.

The Courrier des Etats Unis gives a categorical denial to the rumors of French recognition of the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived this evening from City Point.

The Richmond Whig of the 23d is at hand, and reports three days hard fighting in Northern Georgia, with heavy loss on both sides. The rebel loss is 5,000, including many valuable officers. Among the killed are Brig.-Gen. Preston Smith, of Tennessee; Brig.-Gen. Woolford, of Georgia; Brig.-Gen. Waltham, of Mississippi, and Brig.-Gens. Helms and Deshler. Among the wounded are Brigadier-Generals Adams, Bunn, Gregg, Claybourne, Preston, and Benning. Maj.-Gen. Hood, who was wounded, has since died.

The Whig, speaking editorially of affairs about Chattanooga, is quite desponding.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1863.

☞ Bridge-burners have been at their incendiary work again upon the Nashville Railroad, and destroyed the structures at Nolin and Bacon Creek. There is not a Confederate soldier on the line of that road, and these depredators are rebel sympathizers who aid the work of rebellion by interfering with Gen. Rosecrans's line of supply. There should be no mercy shown to them if caught; a long rope and a short shrift should be their fate, and full compensation for all injury sustained should be exacted from disloyal men who live in the vicinity where the burnings are allowed. The coming of these bands is always known, and full provision made for their accommodation; resident rebels act as their spies and guides, and keep them fully warned of the approach of Federal troops sent to intercept them. Every principle of justice demands that this population along the line of the railroad should be made responsible for all injury done to its bridges and trestle-works; cities are responsible for depredations committed by mobs, and on the same grounds the people of vicinities should be held accountable for these acts of incendiarism. A few summary examples would be certain to deter future raids. We were under the impression that all points on the road liable to attack were properly stockaded, and defended by adequate bodies of volunteers. We regret to find that the proper precautions have been neglected and that the guards at important bridges are inadequate to their defence. When the safety of the Army of the Cumberland depends upon an uninterrupted line of communication, nothing should be neglected to secure it. Some months since, when it was presumed that our city was in imminent danger, the militia were called out, organized, and drilled, but after a short time they were disbanded. We urged, at the time, upon the military authorities, the importance of keeping up these organizations. They should be resumed immediately, and, if the volunteer force cannot dispense with the requisite men to guard the line of railroad, let the State militia be assigned to the service. Something must be done; these raids are disgraceful to the vigilance of our soldiers, for they can easily be prevented. In Western Kentucky, in the vicinity of Columbus, they are of very unfrequent occurrence because the rebel sympathizing residents are made responsible for them. Let the same excellent system of retaliation be adopted between here and Nashville, and we shall be subjected to no further mortification in chronicling the burning of Nolin and Bacon Creek bridges in broad daylight by insolent scoundrels who have no right to be regarded as a military enemy, but who are as arrant rascals as ever graced the cells of a penitentiary.

☞ There seems to be no end to the tales of suffering that come up from the Unionists of the South. The details transmitted by correspondents with General Burnside confirm the many reports we have from time to time received of the inhuman atrocities committed in East Tennessee by the rebels during their reign over that section. From one we learn that there is hardly a neighborhood in which Union men have not been murdered, the rude and hastily dug graves and the bleached bones on the roadside bearing unmistakable evidence of the manner in which the assassins have performed their mission. While these crimes have been perpetrated in Tennessee, in the distant Southwest other and no less infamous transactions have marked the rule of the traitors. Gen. Blunt, in his rapid marches along the Western border of Arkansas, and even in that portion of the Indian Territory which he has rescued from rebel thraldom, discovered traces of the results which have invariably followed occupation by the enemies of the Union. Refugees by hundreds flocked into our lines, and from their trembling lips were related tales of suffering scarcely surpassed in their enormity by those of the barbarous ages. Men, women, and children have alike been made the victims, and at Fort Smith alone—an old military post, and before the war a thriving post village, in the extreme western part of Arkansas—more than one hundred men have been executed since the rebellion began for expressing their devotion to their country, or merely because they were suspected of loyalty. Every section that is visited by our forces proves the truthfulness of the rumors which have come to us. The spirit which has actuated the rebels in this business is a burning disgrace to humanity. It is the spirit of devils rather than of men.

☞ The New York Tribune says the war "has saddled us with a debt that will take bread from the mouth of every laboring man's child for generations, and send millions hungry to bed." And yet the Tribune advocates a policy which cannot be carried out without making the war interminable and extinguishing the government at last. We advise the Tribune either to give up its policy or to state the national debt somewhat less poetically.

☞ It is of no use to try to compel John Morgan to anything. He won't yield another hair.

☞ A very highly respectable citizen near Burkesville, Ky, appeals to us to remind the military authorities that the border counties of this State, especially Cumberland and Clinton, need protection. He says:

They should be protected against such rebel hellhounds as Hughes, Furguson, Hamilton, & Co., and, also, against such Union hellhounds as Captain Coffel, alias Smith. The last named gentleman passed through our town with about thirty-five men some three or four weeks ago and committed all sorts of depredations in our town and all the way through our county—such as stealing horses from loyal and disloyal citizens, stealing ladies' jewelry, wearing apparel, breaking open private drawers, &c., &c. And when I applied to them as a Union man to give up a good Union man's horse they had stolen, they cursed me for a damn rebel, and swore they would burn the town. I hope the military will send a few good troops in here and let them remain until they catch or drive off such scoundrels as I have mentioned. If they do not we are or shall be ruined.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the New York World writes from Memphis, Tenn., as follows:

I have had the pleasure of conversing with two gentlemen who have recently come within our lines from the States of Alabama and Southern Mississippi. The picture they give of affairs is not flattering to the prospects of the South. They give such circumstantial evidence of the dissatisfaction which exists as to entitle their expressions to more than ordinary credence. The existence of the disturbances at Mobile, which have been over-dignified by the name of "Bread or Peace Riots," is confirmed, and an appeal in the Register of the 6th, which I saw, corroborates the statement. A serious controversy has lately sprung up concerning the currency. Quotations of gold are omitted from the papers. Large transactions are being made in real estate, the people being anxious to hold anything rather than the treasury spawn. Cotton, sugar, and bacon show large and alarming advances in price. Debtors are crowding in with the "currency," which creditors are loth to receive, but dare not refuse for fear of the law and proscription.

At Selma, Alabama, where the note of war has always sounded like a mere echo, they are beginning to feel insecure. My informant says there are not many troops at Mobile, but Pemberton has several thousand negroes at work digging rifle-pits and earth-works. Johnston has been removed, having gone to Atlanta to command in place of Bragg, but later reports say that he has been called to Richmond to take command of the Army of Virginia. I saw a despatch to the Register by the Southern Associated Press (which is considered semi-official), alluding to him as Commander-in-Chief. This, indeed, would indicate that Lee had retired, thus confirming the reports about the differences between Lee and Davis. Anyway the enemy seems to be in as bad a plight about commanders as we were some months since. Generally, I am informed, it looks as if the end were near. The desperate game of the South is apparent to all, and, as is generally the case with a certain class, the more hopelessly they become involved in ruin the more they swear they are not. How far this alarm may spread, which is now almost a panic, we know not, but may indorse the opinion I heard, that, if the Government will but exert itself at this juncture, the whole fabric of treason will come toppling down with a rush.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1863.

☞ All thoughts are now intent upon the events that have taken and are taking place near Chattanooga. The information from that quarter is indefinite, but we all know that the most desperate and bloody fighting has taken place, and that, at the latest dates, the fortunes of the momentous and awful conflict were undecided. A despatch from Gen. Rosecrans at his headquarters on Wednesday night said that he could not be dislodged from the position he occupied, and a despatch from a member of his staff written at about midnight of the same day said that fighting during that day had been going on.

It is certain that the authorities of the rebel Confederacy, deliberately calculating their strength and their opportunities, have hurled almost their whole might upon the Army of the Cumberland, outnumbering it most fearfully. That our noble and glorious army has sustained itself under such circumstances as it has done, is and will remain a marvel in the history of wars.

It were idle for us to express any opinions as to what the final results of the conflict or series of conflicts between Rosecrans and the congregated forces of the rebel Confederacy are to be. We of course know not what reinforcements the two armies are respectively to receive, and we are not informed with much precision as to what their comparative forces were at the latest accounts, but we have the deepest, the strongest, the most heartfelt confidence, that our glorious troops, who have already performed such vast prodigies of valor, will, to the latest hour, do all that can be done by human prowess.

☞ Humanity as well as policy requires that our government should employ no means of carrying on the war which will tend to intensify sectional asperities, or render it impossible to restore the Union as it was and the constitution as it is. The people of the seceding States are anxious to return to their allegiance, but the coercion of the Confederate military despotism restrains them. When our troops occupied Jackson the sentiment was found to be almost universal in favor of peace, and yet the State of Mississippi entered into the rebellion with as much zeal as any of the cotton States. By our latest Southern advices we find that the people there are still more desponding. A correspondent of the Columbia South Carolinian, who is described as "one of the ablest citizens of Louisiana," by proposing the best means of conducting the war in future, exposes the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause. He suggests an entire change in the military policy, and as the Confederate currency is so much depreciated that it will soon cease to be available, he sees but one remedy, which is to issue no more paper money, to divide the whole Confederacy into two classes, the combatants and the producers; and as, while the war lasts, every one must be satisfied with shelter, food, and clothing, and nothing else, he maintains that the soldiers and officers, from the highest to the lowest, must fight without pay, as they need no money when provided with necessaries and their families are taken under the public care. He advises further that all the resources and productions of every farmer or planter should be put at the disposal of the Confederate Government without pay; that every woman and every child old enough for the purpose should be made to work without pay; and that Jeff Davis and every drill officer and employee should have no pay. In fact, he goes the extreme length of proposing that it shall be a penal offence to buy or sell anything; but that food, raiment, shelter, and medicine should be secured to every one under a parish or county organization, controlled or supervised by the Confederate Government. By adopting those measures he thinks there would be no further increase of the public debt, as in fact no currency would be necessary for the time being, but every one who should have Confederate notes in his pocket would then feel that they are good, and that he would have something to fall back upon when peace is declared.

There certainly was never a more wildly utopian scheme suggested, and it seems almost impossible that anything so visionary should be devised by a sane man. He would resolve civilized society back into its original savage elements, and have the Confederate government play the rule of Ingomar the barbarian, distributing spoils and flocks to suit the wants of its followers. The whole argument of "one of the ablest citizens of Louisiana" would be unworthy of more than a passing smile at its bombastic phraseology did it not develop the important fact that the rebellion confesses itself crippled in finance and resources. Is this, then, not the proper time to develop such a "policy of conciliation" as can be adopted without detriment to the Union cause? Is it not the critical juncture when our Government can magnanimously withdraw what it has regarded as necessary military measures, but on the policy of which the country is widely divided? We do not advise any relaxation of our efforts to crush the rebellion, or to compress it into such narrow limits that it will feel more rigidly the necessity of pacification and laying down its arms. But a noble, generous, and forgiving course might be adopted which would command the admiration of the whole Christian world, and extort from our "erring brethren" the admission that they had done wrong to the motives of those who struggled to preserve the Union upon its original basis; and that sad experience has shown that the guaranties of the Constitution, the full enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and the incalculable blessings of national unity, leading to national wealth, honor, and prosperity, can be conserved only under the government founded by our fathers and enjoyed by their descendants with unparalleled benefits until this sad civil war was commenced. Let such a course be tried, and if it should fail, then we must fight our quarrel out, and we shall have the consolation of not having provoked or intensified the bitter antagonism. Let us hope that a true perception of the wicked folly of the struggle has dawned upon the Confederates, and that its searching beams may develop the abyss into which they are hastening. Let us hold out once more the hand of reconciliation, and if it is rejected we shall be blameless of the bloodshed in future. In arresting the ravages of war, and in restoring the olive to our hearthstones, every merciful and kindly interposition will be "twice blessed," imparting blessings to those who exert them, and to those who are their recipients. Let us be the vicegerents of Heaven in the exercise of its most holy attribute, and impress deeply upon our hearts the great truth that

——— earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

☞ Generals Grant and Rosecrans some time since issued orders, that, as the Confederates had been driven beyond the Tennessee river, and from all of Mississippi west of the Central Railroad, the most rigorous penalties would be inflicted upon all irregular bodies of cavalry not mustered and paid by the rebel authorities, upon all conscript officers and all those who aid them, and upon all persons detected in firing on unarmed transports. This of course does not embrace prisoners of war who are members of legally organized companies, and whose acts are in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. Gen. Burnside should extend this order to the Department under his command, as it would tend greatly to prevent the recurrence of bandit raids and bridge-burning parties.

☞ One A. R. Quantrell, an uncle of the murderer, has been arrested at Georgetown for getting up false affidavits. The notorious Dr. Haynes (whose real name was Quantrell), sent to the penitentiary from this city for bigamy, is or was another of the murderer's uncles. It must be a precious family.

ARRIVED.—Fifty-three rebel deserters, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, arrived on the Nashville train last night.

☞ The first special order issued by Adjutant General Boyle, after his appointment by Governor Bramlette, contained a recommendation that companies should be immediately organized in each county, as a means of self-protection against guerilla raids and bandit robbers. It is desired that this organization should be effected under the amended State Guard Law of August 31, 1862. The Adjutant General says as soon as companies are organized they will be armed and subject to be called out to repel invasion and suppress guerillas. The importance of this movement is signified by the declaration of the order, that unless a sufficient number of companies are soon formed for the purpose of defence, a draft from the Enrolled Militia will be ordered. The companies are to be filled as nearly to the maximum as possible, and as soon as a company is organized under the law, the commanding officer will transmit to the headquarters at Frankfort a complete roll of the officers and men, when the former will be commissioned, and such orders given as the public exigencies demand.

We have been informed that in some sections of the State it is feared that this organization will materially interfere with the recruiting service, but we cannot believe it will so operate to any very injurious extent, when it is understood that voluntary enlistment for home defence will preclude the resort to a draft. We took occasion yesterday to repeat and enforce our opinions upon the propriety and the necessity of a complete enrolment and thorough drill of the State militia. If this had been done over a year since, immediately after the State Guard Law was purified from the odium which the recreant S. B. Buckner had attached to it, the State would have saved an immense amount in its ability to suppress the military brigandage which the rebels carried on, and we should also have been able to render invaluable aid to the Union army in the protection of bridges and lines of supply. We are therefore glad to see that the chief executive officer of the government as Commander-in-Chief has moved so promptly in the matter. Gen. Bramlette in his canvass during last summer promised repeatedly that should he be elected he would lead to the field in the emergency of another invasion an adequate force to repel it. Of course this promise was predicated upon the willingness of the State militia to perfect their organization, and it will be a lasting disgrace to our citizen soldiery if it should become necessary to resort to a draft in the default of a voluntary enrolment.

Let not only our enrolled militia, but those of the reserve, act promptly in this matter, and nobly second the exertions of Governor Bramlette and his Adjutant General to put the State in such a position of defence that all apprehensions of other raids may be dismissed. Especially should this be done in our city and county, where such large interests are involved in the necessity for adequate protection. The companies which were organized a few months since can easily be reconstructed, enrolled, officered, and thoroughly prepared for any service they may be called upon to perform.

☞ We have already referred to the pamphlet published in Paris, supposed to reflect the sentiments of the French Government, in which the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is urged as the means of impairing forever the unity of our nation. As an offset to this venomous writer, we quote with pleasure the opinions of the Revue Nationale in relation to the policy of the United States. The Revue is a conservative journal. It says:

At the present time the achievements which have been completed on the Mississippi, as well as those which are about to take place in Europe, make us wish more than ever to see this war come to an end.

It is, in fact, easy to foresee the time, not far distant, when the United States of America will find themselves embarrassed by an excess of force remaining after this powerful military effort, which will very soon have achieved its victory. In what direction will they then throw this surplus? Discerning republics have never liked permanent armies, nor have they been better pleased with such neighbors as that which our expedition into Mexico has created for the Union. Moreover, the statesmen of the Union have always expressed very forcibly the dislike they have of European intermeddlings in the affairs of America. They have not feared, even at the moment when their situation was most critical, to proclaim boldly their opinion in this regard, and our proposals of intervention in favor of the South have not been of a nature to make them change it.

Thus it will result, with inexorable certainty, that if our occupation be prolonged it will lead us straightway into a war with the United States. It is not for us at this moment to treat of such a war, but if the French government intends to sustain it, all its united forces will not be too much, and it will be something more to prepare for than a campaign in Poland. There is still time for it to take advice and to think of the future, but that time will very soon have passed away. We were considered confirmed pessimists when we asserted, at the outset of the expedition, that the six thousand Frenchmen of the first corps would not suffice to take Mexico; to-day we limit ourselves to praying that the summons of the United States may not surprise us while we are unprepared for it, and at the same time engaged in Europe in an adventure, neither the chances of which nor the subsequent consequences can be calculated.

Although America is still a land of mystery, the defeat of the South can now be considered a settled affair, not because resistance has become impossible (for the Confederates may make it endure almost indefinitely by transferring the struggle from the circumference to the centre), but because this resistance will hereafter be hopeless and without end. In the new condition to which the irremediable fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson has brought them the Confederate States would very soon be suppressed, even without being attacked, for want of life and the power of expansion. The most humane and at the same time the most adroit policy counsels the North not to abuse her victory, but to spare a blood which has been shed but too much in these desperate battles. To attain this end it has but to wait; its enemies will surrender at discretion, of their own accord. The feeling they will have of their impotence will be more efficacious than the most severe wounds. The late success of the North has restored to the Union the States bordering on the Mississippi; the others, reduced to their unsupported powers, may still continue to defend themselves, but it will be a defence of desperation.

The Revue closes its article with the following picture of the operations of our free institutions regulated by constitutional law and the influences of the ballot-box:

And, a few months hence, behold the spectacle that the republic of the United States will offer to the world. The man who holds between his hands these formidable forces—who has raised more than a million of men, who has received taxes for thousands of millions of money, who has disposed with a sovereign power for several years, of the most active, the most vivacious and the most wealthy people on the face of the earth—that man will come forward to resign his patriotic dictatorship to the people who have confided it to him, without having made an effort to retain it for a moment longer than it was legally his; he will return into the crowd of his fellow-citizens poorer than the day he issued from it, and no one will dream even for an instant of being astonished! O, happy land, grand nation, noble examples of the purity of its citizens, of honor and of public virtues.

We do not venture to hint that the Revue has a bitter sarcasm concealed under this last apostrophe which is skilfully directed against Louis Napoleon and his empire of usurpation and force.

☞ "There never was a time," the Boston Post says truly, "which called for such unity of action on the part of all conservative men as the present. The Union, the Constitution, and self-government are attacked by secessionists in the South, with arms in their hands. The Union, the Constitution, and self-government are attacked by partisan officials in the North. Against the one we must use the bullet, against the other we must use the ballot. We must oppose these two powers by all the legitimate means in our hands, if we would save the Union, the Constitution, and self-government for the present generation and posterity." Such is the great end to be achieved, and such is the true way to achieve it. In this way let all conservatives walk hand in hand unto the glorious goal.

☞ Horace Greeley undertakes to say how he would probably have felt if he had been a nigger. We guess he would have felt pretty much as he does now.

☞ Judge Tator, late of Miami county, Kansas, has been hung. Why not boiled or roasted?

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1863.

THE SITUATION.—When we regard the events which are progressing at the various points where the war is most prominent, it is impossible to avoid being struck with the reckless desperation which is manifested by the leaders of this most unrighteous rebellion. When they are driven to weaken themselves before Richmond: to withdraw troops from the defence of Charleston, and to leave Mobile almost unprotected, they present unmistakable evidence that the proportions of the war, even in their own eye, are dwindling to a single focus. The results at Chattanooga, whatever they may have been, or whatever they may be, cannot at the worst do more than procrastinate the war, and permit the rebellion for a few months longer to devastate this fair land. Give to the rebel leaders all that they hoped for at Chattanooga, and new hosts, panoplied in the invincible armor of freedom, would still confront them, and compel them to respect the authority of the government, and yield loyal obedience to the laws. No nation was ever base enough to relinquish its nationality until it was powerless to struggle further, nor is the ignominy reserved for the Anglo-Saxon race to present an example which would be disgraceful to the meanest state that has ever been dignified with the title of nation. But, unless we are lamentably deceived, the talked of reverse at Chattanooga has either been no reverse at all, or has been as great a check to the advancing rebels as it has been to General Rosecrans. With all the powers of the rebellion concentrated to overwhelm that gallant soldier, he still presents an unbroken front, and calmly awaits, in his fortified position, the reinforcements which will soon enable him to resume the offensive, even against the entire army which recognizes Bragg as its General. Ere this, it is probable, Gen. Rosecrans has been reinforced, and from this time reinforcements will pour in upon him until he is in a position not merely to await the enemy but to seek him.

Some are apprehensive concerning the safety of General Burnside; but in that apprehension we do not participate, for he is too able a soldier to allow himself to be surprised, and we have elsewhere this morning expressed our opinion as regards his immediate situation. But the important question is, Dare Bragg divide his army to attack Burnside and Rosecrans simultaneously? We think not; because by so doing he gives us all the advantages of a junction formed, and relieves Rosecrans from the pressure of superior numbers. What force, then, is there at the disposal of the rebel leaders which can seriously threaten Gen. Burnside? None that we know of, unless Jefferson Davis abandons Richmond and retires from Virginia. Already the capital of rebeldom is threatened, and requires every man that can be collected to prevent its falling into the hands of Gen. Meade. If it should be abandoned, the moral effect upon the hearts of Davis's co-workers in iniquity would be tremendous; and still their object would not be attained, for General Meade would be upon the track of the flying foe, who would find in the hero of Gettysburg and the liberator of East Tennessee the upper and nether millstones, the contact with which is known to be so crashing.

Upon a survey, then, of the whole, we see no reason to be despondent. "Treason has done its worst," and the rebel papers are grievously deploring their losses in the recent battles. They are not blatant with triumph, as they have been on former occasions, but, claiming some advantages, they either expressly or tacitly admit that those advantages have been nearly, or quite, counterbalanced by their own losses. We admit the temporary anxiety which all good men must feel while an important event is still uncertain; but, whatever the fate of that particular event, our confidence in the future is still unshaken. Administrations may pass away, cabinets be dissolved and reformed, enthusiasts awake from their delusions, recreant fanaticism be cast out to fester with the rejected errors of the past, but the CAUSE still remains, the omnipotent cause of nationality and civilization still retains its sway o'er "the controlless core of human hearts." The battle for existence, for enlightened government, for human rights, and human progress, still advances to glorious success, while the myrmidons of treason and the hosts of oppression fall steadily and surely before it, for

Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won!

☞ In vindication of Gen. Burnside, who has been reflected upon for not having reinforced General Rosecrans, Parson Brownlow communicates to the Cincinnati papers some facts relative to the geography of that country. It is one hundred and ten miles from Knoxville to Chattanooga; and Lafayette, in the neighborhood of which the recent battles commenced, is about forty-five miles still further south. When Buckner retreated from Knoxville he burned the bridges behind him, thus throwing impediments in the way of the advance of Burnside, who was also detained by the absolute necessity of watching the eastern approaches of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, then in full possession of the rebels, and by means of which a large army under Longstreet was expected to pour down upon him from the direction of Lynchburg. In addition to this, it is stated that the country in North Georgia is rather level, with hills and ridges springing up at intervals, and separating one valley from another; the streams are sluggish and the banks usually high; the region is thickly timbered, with a heavy undergrowth, making it rather impassable for the operations of a large army. It is evident to every one who has carefully watched the situation in East Tennessee and Northern Georgia, that the successful holding of Knoxville and the Cumberland Gap would damage the rebels almost as much as the continued occupation of Chattanooga. The Richmond Examiner, in its painful solicitude after the recent advance of General Burnside, exclaimed:

It is a terrible thing to see the whole State of Tennessee, absolutely the whole, in the hands of the enemy. The South has striven greatly for it, and from Donelson to Chattanooga, every foot of the ground might be the grave of a soldier. We have not now an inch of Tennessee. Even the mountains, which are the back door of Virginia, are in the hands of the enemy. Chattanooga, one of the strongest military positions, has gone without a shot; and the Northern press pretends—though we do not yet believe it—that even Cumberland Gap has been surrendered by those in charge of it. These are painful subjects for reflection.

It is not to be presumed that Gen. Burnside was not as fully aware of the importance of the advantages he had gained, as the rebels were of the disadvantages under which they labored from his successful advance and occupation of "the back door of Virginia." The despondency of the Richmond Examiner, in view of the terrible disasters, merely apprehended and not believed, has been doubly increased by its subsequent knowledge that the Cumberland Gap is in our power; we have seen the rebel General lately in command there and all his men pass through our city as prisoners of war. The importance of Gen. Burnside's operations cannot therefore be over-estimated, and it would be a most fatal policy to abandon the ground which has been gained. He has therefore been intently engaged in observing the movements of the rebels, for it was natural to presume that any relief afforded to Bragg from the army of Lee before Richmond would be sent by the direct railroad route. This course however was not adopted, and the rebel reinforcements were forwarded by the circuitous route of railroads through the Carolinas and Georgia, thus evading the careful watch which Burnside was keeping at "the back door of Virginia."

Many of our contemporaries still favor the theory that Burnside will effect a junction with Rosecrans, and it has been asserted that orders to that effect have emanated from the War Department, while the despatches from Chattanooga published on Thursday stated that the rebels were making a movement to the eastward of Missionary Mountains, which was supposed to be directed against the advancing column of Burnside. We cannot reconcile the truth of these reports with the policy which dictated the occupation of Knoxville, for, should Burnside leave that place, he would again abandon the heart of Eastern Tennessee to the terrors of the Confederate despotism from which he so happily relieved it but recently. This would be a fatal and wicked mistake—so fatal and wicked that we cannot believe it has been committed by Gen. Burnside on his own responsibility or under direct orders from the War Department. It would be better far that Rosecrans should fall back on his formidable base at Chattanooga, and act on the defensive entirely, until he can be relieved from other quarters, than that Burnside should abandon Knoxville, unless in a case of the most supreme necessity, involving the fate of the entire Army of the Cumberland. Under all these circumstances we must regard the animadversions of a portion of the Eastern press upon the movements of Burnside as unjust and ungenerous, and we ask that continued confidence may be accorded to him, for we have not the shadow of a doubt that whether he advances or remains quiet, whether he joins Rosecrans, or keeps his ground at the portal of Virginia, he will act under the most careful advisement, with the greatest discretion and the most unbounded attachment to the cause of the Union.

☞ They have a flying machine in New York which is attracting attention, and a mechanic of our city informs us that he had a complete flying machine model, and has made application to the Government for assistance to build an aerial battery capable of carrying three tons to any height. He says the machine can travel with perfect safety at the rate of fifty miles an hour against an ordinary current and be raised or depressed in its altitude at pleasure, but the Government has paid no attention to his application. Perhaps our Patent Office thinks as little of such inventors as the Duke of Gloster did of Dedalus, the "peevish fool of Crete,"

Who taught his son the office of a fowl;

and yet it seems almost impossible that the Commissioner should overlook such a gigantic operation as our informant has projected. He asserts that if the Union or the rebel army get hold of this invention, in less than forty-eight hours after having built one on a large scale, from his model, the largest cities of enemies could be laid in ashes by dropping ten and twelve pound shells down upon their devoted houses. Whether this would be according to the rules of civilized warfare or not, we shall not stop to consider, but we don't see why our inventor, if he has a "good thing," cannot get capitalists to back him in his efforts to "bear up and fly high." He must not despond; he must let his motto be "*Excelsior.*"

☞ European despotism cannot disguise its hatred for our free institutions, and in this spirit the Paris correspondent of the London Globe, referring to the appearance of Chevalier's pamphlet, said: "This time the trumpet emits no uncertain sound, but every note rings out the knell of the North American Union and the birth of a separate independent government at Richmond." France is now at the height of the sympathizing fever as England was some months ago. John Bull has since that wisely administered sedatives, cooled off in a great measure, and hauled in his horns, which were threatening to gore us; in the same manner the Gallic cock may crow, flap his wings, and erect his neck feathers in menacing attitude, but in proper time the gafts will be taken off and there will be quiet throughout the French barnyard again. If Louis Napoleon could seize an opportunity to do us injury he would readily use it, but the situation of Europe demands his attention nearer home, and he no doubt knows that the Atlantic Ocean, like Jordan, "is a hard road to travel."

☞ The Chattanooga Rebel, before it was compelled to migrate, speaking of the perils of its situation, said: "The mountains of East Tennessee—to use the illustration of one of our ablest Generals—form a breastplate to the Confederacy. Pass them and the probe of the enemy *at once reaches the guts of the South*. Therefore is East Tennessee to be defended at all hazards." Bragg did not seem to care so much for "the guts of the South," but abandoned them with great precipitation.

☞ The Hon. Washington Hunt recently delivered a speech in the town of Lockport, New York, at the close of which he submitted the following petition to the meeting. The petition was unanimously signed:

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, earnestly devoted to the cause of the American Union, deeming the free exercise of the right of petition secured by the constitution the most legitimate mode of placing their views before you in the present national crisis, would respectfully represent,

That from the commencement of the civil war which now afflicts our country, we have given a cordial and honest support to all legitimate measures of the government for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Federal authority over the seceding States. Whatever diversities of opinion may have existed respecting the series of events which produced this unhappy conflict between the sections, when at last it became apparent that the constitution must be defended and preserved by an appeal to arms, we deemed it our duty to sustain the government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers for the vindication of its rightful supremacy over every portion of the Union.

Relying upon the assurance given to the country by the Executive, and subsequently confirmed by an emphatic pledge from Congress, that the war should be prosecuted, not for the purpose of invading any of the constitutional rights of the States or depriving them of their lawful control over their own internal concerns, but solely for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution in its integrity, and that when this object was secured the war should cease, we co-operated with patriotic ardor in every effort for raising volunteers and furnishing the material aid which was necessary to strengthen the government and to bring the struggle to a successful and honorable termination. Even without the pledge to which we have referred, we had a right to assume, and, in justice to you, were bound to believe that the war was to be carried on by constitutional means for constitutional ends, and not otherwise. We relied on you to exercise the ample powers conferred on the Executive by the Constitution, with a faithful regard for the limitations and safeguards which its wise and patriotic framers prescribed for protecting the rights of the States and the people.

So long as the war was conducted in this spirit you had the united support of the North. Men of all parties enlisted in the army with patriotic alacrity. Excepting a few individuals of extreme or fanatical opinions, the mass of the people, forgetful of former political differences, were ready to stand by the government and endure every sacrifice of life and health and material prosperity to preserve intact the Union of our fathers. If divisions have appeared in the loyal States, they proceed from a conviction honestly entertained by a large number of your fellow-citizens, that the administration has abandoned its original policy and entered upon a course of measures not warranted by, but directly subversive of the Constitution of the United States. Your proclamations subjecting citizens of loyal States (where no war exists and the courts are in the daily exercise of their regular functions) to arbitrary arrest and imprisonment or banishment in defiance of the settled law of the land; and assuming to abolish negro slavery in the States by the mere fiat of one department of the federal government, are not approved by the enlightened public opinion of the free States. On the contrary, they are regarded by a large portion (and we believe by a vast majority) of the people, not only as a violation of the pledge made to the country at the outset of the war, but as acts of usurpation, hostile and dangerous to the Constitution which we are striving to uphold and preserve for the benefit of succeeding generations.

These measures are looked upon as dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and destructive of that rightful equality of the States which is the fundamental basis of our federal system.

We would therefore respectfully invoke you to revoke the policy promulgated by those proclamations and return to the legitimate but vigorous exercise of constitutional power. If you will proclaim that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, to be sacredly observed by all who are entrusted with its administration, and that the war shall be prosecuted only for its defence, and shall cease whenever armed resistance to its federal authority is discontinued, you will again have the hearty support of the people of the Northern States.

According to our view of the subject, the recent signal successes of our arms, the evident exhaustion of the Confederate finances, and the popular manifestations in several of the insurgent States of a desire to close the contest and return to the Federal Union, present a favorable conjuncture for making an earnest and generous appeal to the people of the South, in the interests of humanity and peace. We desire you therefore, as our Chief Magistrate, to inform them by proclamation that the Northern people ask for nothing but a restoration of the old Union, on the foundations of the Constitution, as established by their ancestors and ours, the sages and patriots of the revolution; that we do not make war upon them for the purposes of vengeance, abolition, extermination; and that whenever the people of any State will lay down their arms and submit to the national authority, such State will instantaneously and *ipso facto* resume its original rights and powers under the Constitution; and that we will then unite with them in honorable efforts for restoring a genuine and lasting peace, to be cemented by mutual offices of friendship, comity, and respect.

We do not permit ourselves to doubt that such an appeal would incline large bodies of the people in the South to range themselves on the side of peace and the union, while it would disarm thousands now engaged in the contest against the Government. We believe it would hasten the termination of this unnatural conflict, in which a kindred people are shedding each other's blood, and visiting upon large portions of our common country still other scenes of misery, horror, and desolation. We deem it the highest and most sacred duty of an enlightened and paternal Government to employ all its wisdom in humane efforts to stay the effusion of blood in civil strife, and to secure, if possible, the voluntary submission of disaffected populations.

It is but too evident that if the war is to be waged for the purpose of effecting a social revolution and a conflict of races in the Southern States, the return of peace is far distant.

We hold that each State must be left free to regulate the *status* of the negro race within its limits, unless (like your own) it excludes them altogether by denying them the right to inhabit the same soil. We have your own authority for asserting that the two races cannot co-exist side by side, on a footing of social or political equality. We would respectfully submit that it is not the part of wisdom and prudence to employ the military strength of the country in a vain effort to accomplish a conceded impossibility.

Against a policy so fatal in effect, and so repugnant to reason and humanity, we must respectfully but firmly protest. The tendency of such a war is to make actual peace impossible. Its victories would be barren and fail to ensure a general and permanent submission. Its inevitable consequence, under the most favorable view, would be to compel the government to hold the South in subjection, by force of arms, as a conquered country; to crush the States by depriving them of their most vital constitutional rights, thus concentrating all power in the federal head and producing a fatal revolution in the spirit and structure of our government. It involves the necessity of maintaining a large military establishment for an indefinite period, and until the country shall have been crushed and many generations oppressed to the utmost limits of human endurance by the burdens of an overwhelming debt. It dooms one vast section of our country to hopeless anarchy and destruction; and the other to a fate scarcely more enviable, the galling chains of arbitrary and despotic power. The American people are not prepared to sanction or support a war of this revolting character, nor will they submit to its indefinite continuance when they perceive that the adoption of a wise, moderate, and statesmanlike policy would enable you to terminate the conflict in a restoration of the Union on its original basis.

On the other hand, so far as it may be necessary to employ military power, in a constitutional method, according to the usages of civilized warfare, for the defence and support of the Government in its full strength and dignity, until its authority over the whole Union shall have been fully restored, we now tender you our steady and faithful co-operation. Under all circumstances we insist that the Union must be preserved; and we now address you in the fervent hope that a line of action may be adopted which shall rescue the country from impending dangers and re-establish the Constitution, as ordained by the Fathers of the Republic, on firm and immovable foundations.

THE BATTLES OF CHICKAMAUGA.

We publish below the account of the close on Sunday of the great battles, from the pen of Mr. Furay, the Cincinnati Gazette's special correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland. Our own Kentuckians' glorious record shines forth most resplendently:

It was about half-past twelve, when, hearing a heavy cannonade open upon the right, I galloped over in that direction to see what it might mean. A longitudinal gap in Mission Ridge, admits the Rossville road into Chattanooga valley, and skirts along a large cornfield at the mouth of the gap. Looking across the cornfield from the gap, you see thick woods upon the other side. The cornfield itself is a sort of "cove" in the ridge, and here were numbers of all sorts of army vehicles mingled with the debris of dismantled and discomfited batteries. Fragments of Davis's flying squadrons had also lodged in this field.

While I stood gazing upon this scene from the summit of the ridge, some rebel skirmishers appeared in the skirts of the woods opposite the gap I have mentioned, and flung perhaps a dozen musket-balls into the field. Instantly men, animals, *vehicles* became a mass of struggling, cursing, shouting, frightened life. Everything and everybody appeared to rush headlong for the narrow gap, and men, horses, mules, ambulances, baggage wagons, ammunition wagons, artillery carriages and caissons were rolled and tumbled together in a confused, inextricable and finally motionless mass, completely blocking up the mouth of the gaps. Nearly all this booty subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Sickened and disgusted by the spectacle, I turned away to watch the operations of General Thomas's corps, upon which alone depended the safety of the army.

General Thomas had withdrawn his men almost entirely from the valley, and taken up a position on the side of Mission Ridge. His left still rested upon the Lafayette road, and his right upon the ridge near the gap I have already spoken of. Here were collected the shattered remnants of the powerful corps which had so long breasted the fierce assaults of the enemy in the forenoon. Here was Johnson, who seems to have done better work to-day and yesterday than ever before. Here was the unconquerable Wood, with Harker's brigade, and here were also such fragments of Crittenden's corps as could be induced to venture upon another stand. The whole were drawn up in a line forming a circular curve, facing the southeast. A hill near the middle of the curve was the key of the position, and Harker's brigade was appointed to defend the same. Soon after the hill was occupied, a house upon its summit was set on fire by the enemy's shells and continued to burn for a long time with great fury.

Not long was the new line of battle permitted to remain idle. Cannon bellowed against it; missiles of every kind were hurled into it; shells burst above it; rifle-balls went tearing through it; but still it remained firm.

It was certain, however, as truth itself, that unless assistance should reach it from some quarter and that right speedily, it must at length succumb, for the rebel leaders, emboldened by the rout of McCook and Crittenden, were gathering their hosts to hurl them in a last mighty effort against the feeble band that confronted them. Whence should that succor come?

Suddenly a vast cloud of dust was seen to rise above the trees, away to the left, and a few minutes afterward long lines of men emerged from the woods, crossed the Lafayette road and began advancing toward us over the fields. Their discipline seemed very perfect, and it was an imposing pageant when, as they came on, their banners fluttered above their heads and their glittering arms flashed back the sunlight through the thick clouds of dust.

Capt. Johnson, of Gen. Negley's staff, who, on being severed from his own division had immediately reported to Gen. Thomas for duty, had already, at great personal risk, ascertained that the advancing battalions were infantry, and now the question arose, was it our own or the enemy's. Hope and fear alternately agitated our bosoms, until at last, looking through our glasses, we could clearly distinguish the red and blue, with the white crescent! It was the battle flag of General Granger, and the troops we saw were two brigades, Mitchell's and Whitaker's, of Steadman's strong division. These were comparatively fresh troops. True, they had marched some weary miles over roads ankle deep with dust. True, they had hurried along rapidly to succor their comrades and participate in the fight. But they had not as yet been engaged that day, and hence they could indeed be considered help to the battle-scarred veterans who held the hill.

As soon as General Granger had reported to General Thomas for duty, he was sent by the latter to bring over an ammunition train from the Rossville road. The train had fallen into the hands of the enemy, but the march in search of it brought Steadman at once into contact with the rebels, and a desperate conflict immediately ensued. It was now that the brilliant courage of Col. John G. Mitchell, commanding one of General Steadman's brigades, became conspicuous. Now General Whitaker had an opportunity of baptizing in glory the star recently placed upon his shoulder; and now the troops of the reserve corps, comparatively unused to battle, had an opportunity of testing their mettle. Nobly did all pass through the ordeal, and, although once thrown into confusion by the concentrated fire from a score of rebel regiments and half as many batteries, they rallied under the fire, and drove the enemy from a hill almost as formidable as that which formed the key of General Thomas's position. The rebels made one desperate endeavor to retake this position, but were bloodily repulsed, and almost for the first time since the fight began there was a lull in the fearful storm.

An hour passed by, and it became evident that Bragg would not be foiled in his attempt to annihilate our gallant army without another effort. Polk's corps, assisted by the Georgia State troops, by Dabney Maury's division, and by various detached fragments of the rebel army, were to try their hands upon the heroic band who, as the forlorn hope of the army, still held the hill. Our feeble ranks were gathered up. The thinned battalions were brought closer together. The dozen pieces of artillery were planted to sweep all approaches to the hill; and, each man, looking at his neighbor, vowed, some mentally and others audibly, to die right there if it were necessary for their country, for freedom, and for mankind!

All along the woods skirting the cleared fields at the southeastern foot of the hill; in the hollows and ravines to the right, and away to the left, upon and beyond the Lafayette road, the rebel legions were seen gathering for the onset.

Just before the storm broke, the brave and high-souled Garfield was perceived making his way to the headquarters of Gen. Thomas. He had come to be present at the final contest, and, in order to do so, had rode all the way from Chattanooga, passing through a fiery ordeal upon the road. His horse was shot under him, and his orderly was killed by his side. Still he had come through, he scarce knew how, and here he was to inspire fresh courage into the hearts of the brave soldiers who were holding the enemy at bay, to bring them words of greeting from General Rosecrans, and to inform them that the latter was reorganizing the scattered troops, and, as fast as possible, would hurry them forward to their relief.

At last a shell came hurtling through the air, and burst with a loud explosion over the hill. This was the signal for rebel attack, and at once the bullets flew thick and fast amongst us. My companion, the correspondent of the New York Herald, was struck by a spent ball and tumbled from his horse, and although both he and I thought the chances were bad against our living to describe the contest, we felt that we could not do aught than watch it to its close.

Just upon the side of the hill to the left, and in the rear of the still smoking ruins of the house, was gathered a group whose names are destined to become historical—Thomas, Whitaker, Granger, Garfield, Steadman, Wood. Calmly they watched the progress of the tempest, speculated upon its duration and strength, and devised methods to break its fury. The future annalist will delight to dwell upon the characteristics and achievements of each member of this group, and even the historian of the present, hastening to the completion of his task, is constrained to pause a moment, if only to repeat their names—Whitaker, Garfield, Granger, Thomas, Steadman, Wood.

The fight around the hill now raged with terror inexperienced before, even upon this terrible day. Our soldiers were formed in two lines, and as each marched up to the crest and fired a deadly volley at the advancing foe, it fell back a little ways, the men lay down upon the ground to load their guns, and the second line advanced to take their place! They, too, in their turn retired, and thus the lines kept marching back and forth, and delivering their withering volleys till the very brain grew dizzy as it watched them. And all the time not a man wavered. Every motion was executed with as much precision as though the troops were on a holiday parade, notwithstanding the flower of the rebel army were swarming round the foot of the hill, and a score of cannon were thundering from three sides upon it. Every attempt of the enemy to scale it was repulsed, and the gallant Harker looked with pride upon his lines, standing or lying just where they were when the fight began.

But our troops are no longer satisfied with the defensive. Gen. Turchin, at the head of his brigade, charged into the rebel lines and cut his way out again, bringing with him three hundred prisoners. Other portions of this brave band followed Turchin's example, until the legions of the enemy were fairly driven back to the ground they occupied previous to commencing the last fight. Thus did twelve or fifteen thousand men, animated by heroic impulses and inspired by worthy leaders, save from destruction the Army of the Cumberland. Let the nation honor them as they deserve.

At night Gen. Thomas fell back to Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga, around and in which city the army lies to-night.

Our losses have been most severe, and I can scarcely fall short of 1,700 killed, and 8,000 wounded. Col. Burnett tells me that our loss in artillery will not fall short of fifty pieces. Our deficiency in transportation and baggage cannot now be estimated.

But the enemy has suffered as severely as we in that which he can least afford—human life and limb. He intended by massing all his available forces together to annihilate the Army of the Cumberland. He has failed to do so, and, although it would be childish to deny or conceal our own fearful losses, yet we may console ourselves by the assurance that in his circumstances his failure to destroy us is for us a signal victory, and for him an irreparable defeat.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FROM COL. WILDER'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.

POUND SPRING, GA., Sept. 17, 1863.

The operations of Col. Wilder's mounted infantry have since the opening of the campaign been conducted at a distance so remote from department headquarters, at which point my duties as reporter require my presence, that I have been unable until now to give a full and accurate account of them.

A command that by its untiring industry and dauntless perseverance has thus far earned such an enviable record in the history of the Army of the Cumberland as the mounted infantry brigade under Col. Wilder, cannot have failed to elicit a flattering interest on the part of the people in its operations.

The command left camp at Dechard, Tenn., on the 16th ult., simultaneously with the grand movement forward of the entire army. The day was employed in climbing the mountains over a road difficult of passage on account of the numerous and formidable natural obstacles that oppose at short intervals from the base to the summit. The ascent by the long supply train, heavily ladened for a protracted march, was successfully completed by evening, and the brigade encamped at University.

On the morning of the 17th the line of march was resumed by the delighted troops, and as a flood of golden light, streaming from the setting sun, illumed the undulating outline of mountains stretching far to the right, the column rested for the night at Tracy City. The advance on the 18th was less rapid and more laborious than that of the two days preceding. The heavy rains had washed gullies in the roads frequently to a depth of two feet, rendering them absolutely impassable. These cuts the men were immediately employed in filling, while the prisoners removed the trees prostrated by the storms in such a manner as to thoroughly block the passage. At many points huge rocks of surprising dimensions, loosened by the rains from their uncertain bases on the roadside, had slidden into the road and opposed an almost insurmountable barrier. At one place the road was so obstructed that the wagons could not be brought forward except by removing the ugly blockader. Owing to the immense weight and size of the rock the work of removing it appeared to be altogether impracticable. The application of an intelligent force sufficed to accomplish the desired result, and in a short time the reverberating crash and crackle of timbers announced its crushing, destructive descent. Large trees failed to impede it. Its momentum was as irresistible as a whirlwind, and the giants of the forest offered but feeble resistance.

The work of opening the road, though arduous, suffered no delay. Performed under the watchful eye of the zealous commander, its completion was shortly announced, and at evening the Colonel pitched his tent on the eastern slope of the Cumberland mountains, overlooking the fertile fields of "Sequatchie Valley." The gray of early dawn on the morning of the 19th saw the long line of horsemen, followed by their supply train that the wakeful industry of Quartermaster Preston would not permit to lag, commence the descent. Moving northward through the valley, and striking at Purdon's an excellent road, nothing of importance transpired until the brigade neared Thurman's, surprising at this point a party of marauding desperadoes—in sparing the lives of whom justice, whom they ignored, was cheated of her dues. Almost the entire band was captured, our prisoners numbering seventeen, one lifeless body being buried on the spot. The appearance of our men at the moment seems to have been heaven-directed. The rebels had in custody five of Capt. Hampton's company of Federal scouts, whom they were making preparations to hang when our advance offered timely interference, and rescued the poor fellows from their perilous situation. The march, happily delayed, was continued from this point to Poe's tavern, where the command rested for the night.

The 20th dawned on the column again in motion, which, crossing Walden's Ridge and descending into the Tennessee valley surprised another party of rebel scouts, capturing seven of the number, and leaving to the care of their sympathizers on the mountain several of their wounded comrades.

On the morning of the 21st, Col. Wilder detached Col. Funkhouser, of the 98th Illinois, with two regiments and two rifled guns, to make a diversion at Harrison's Landing, while he, with three regiments and four guns—both sections from Captain Lilley's 18th Indiana battery—moved forward to a point on the north side of the river immediately opposite Chattanooga.

Arriving near the point aimed at, which he reached after a march of fourteen miles, at 10 o'clock A. M., Col. Wilder ordered forward at double-quick the 123d Illinois and 17th Indiana, who, advancing rapidly to the river bank, captured the mules belonging to a rebel battery that were sent over to graze. The ferry boat lying on this side barely escaped capture. The alarm was immediately given, and the rebels running up several [illegible] opened with artillery from a well pla[illegible] on our skirmishers.

It has been charged by the rebel pr[illegible] discreditable and unsoldiery act on the pa[illegible] Colonel Wilder that he shelled the city, [illegible] with non-combatants, women and children, without giving such n[illegible] as would have insured their removal to a place of safety.

The censure is unmerited. The Colonel understands and appreciates the courtesies due the other sex on occasions such as this, and had determined not to endanger the lives [illegible] women and children without allowing t[illegible] usual time for removal to a place of saf[illegible] While not a single gun was opened on t[illegible] city by our forces, it was certainly a very gross offence against propriety for the enemy to bring into requisition a weapon that we declined to use, until the proper length of time should elapse for the disposition of the non-combatants. The very act of firing the first shell justified the Federal batteries in replying, supposing that the enemy would not provoke an artillery fight unless he was ready to receive our fire. Not a single shot was directed against any building, save the depot, in which the rebels had stored their provisions. Every shot almost was aimed at this point and the battery that opened on our advance. Whatever harm was done to persons or property resulted from a failure of the shell, through defects in its manufacture, to reach its destination. Two steamboats lying under cover [illegible] the rebel batteries were sunk and di[illegible]

The rebels, induced by the fo[illegible] of strength made on the ri[illegible] city and at Harrison's Landing, comme[illegible] the removal of the machinery, prisone[illegible] works of the rolling mill, the bells of [illegible] churches, and the sick.

All the old wagons and superfluous baggage was piled up and fired.

It was the object of Col Wilder to encourage the delusion he had forced on the enemy's mind, and by the industrious employment of his brigade to confirm the assertion of this leading journal, the Chattanooga Rebel, that the attacking force of the enemy numbered fifteen thousand. The effect of this demonstration was to induce the enemy to believe that the main body of our forces were opposite the city, intending when preparations were completed, to attempt a crossing of the river. To prevent this the rebels worked night and day in building new works and strengthening old ones.

From a captured mail I have selected quite a number of letters, in which the writers complain of the labor of fortifying, when the indications pointed to an abandonment of the same works without a battle. The deception was complete. By rapidly shifting positions, the rebels were led to believe that we had opposite the city two batteries of four guns each as their reports show, when in fact there were but four guns in all.

From the 21st ult. to the 9th inst. the wo[rk] of shelling the city, picketing a distance of thirty-eight miles, prosecuting dangerous but always successful forays into the enemy's lines, building rafts at the confluence of the Chickamauga, preventing the enemy by a vigilant fire of our sharpshooters from working on their fortifications during the day, and of shelling their camps along the river, was prosecuted with a sleepless industry that, cheerfully maintained, deserves to be commended.

The history of the advance on Chattanooga by Gen. Crittenden's corps, embracing an allusion merely to the services of the mounted infantry, I have forwarded to you.

I have noticed in the Nashville Union an article in which the author has erroneously represented the services of Gen. Wagner and his brigade. It is said by the agent of the Associated Press that Gen. Wagner's admirable strategy in deceiving the enemy was highly commended by the General commanding. To what extent this creditable mention was deserved we shall see. Gen. Wagner with his brigade was sent by Gen. Wood to the heights, opposite Chattanooga, to act as support for Col. Wilder, whose troops were first to reach, and first to assail the city. Although he ranks Col. Wilder, he did not interfere with the conduct of his troops, nor in the least direct their movements. He sat quietly on the mountain overlooking the operations of the overtaxed troops below, and on one occasion, when the laborious duties of the mounted infantry would admit of but one relief night and day, actually asked for a detail from this command to perform outpost duty for his troops on the mountain. He displayed no strategy, for he lacked the opportunity. His troops were not first in Chattanooga either, for the 92d Illinois, commanded by Col. Atkins, of the mounted infantry, were in the place patrolling the streets, and had their colors flying from the Crutchfield House long before any of General Wagner's troops had entered. Col. Atkins had but one flag, and hence on the fortifications floated no colors until those of the 97th Ohio, by order of Gen. Wagner, who positively forbade Wilder's troops crossing before his, were planted by an orderly sent over to do the work before a single regiment of infantry had crossed.

How it was that this obviously unfair disposition of credit resulted I am at a loss to know. I have ever endeavored to confer honorable mention on those to whom honor is due. While I will cheerfully do my full share in commending General Wagner and his troops to public esteem, when they earn the meed of praise, I cannot consent to pass this detraction from the praise due the noble fellows who did the work at Chattanooga, without an attempt to counteract it. If superiority in rank justifies the plucking of honors from the deserving to deck the brow of him whom wears the mantle of rank, I shall never be found paying obeisance thereto. Colonel Wilder crossed his troops on the 9th at Friar's Island. Concentrating his whole force he moved after the retreating rebels in this direction of Tyner's Station. Capturing at this place a large and important mail, and a large quantity of salt, which was distributed by order of the Colonel among reputed Union citizens, he pushed the column forward to Parker's Gap, a distance of five miles from Ringgold. Colonel Wilder's advance that entered town in the evening, retired before the advancing forces under Scott. On the 10th, Ringgold was again taken, our forces driving Scott finely after a short but stubborn resistance. The 92d Illinois had forced the enemy back when, to the delight of our men, a battery opening on our right, announced the proximity of General Vancleve. In this little action the enemy left thirteen killed on the field.

From this point a running fight, kept up a distance of ten miles, was attended by a loss to our forces of one man killed and seven wounded.

Pursuing the enemy to a point one mile beyond Tunnel Hill and within six miles of Dalton, capturing a large mail and the Lieutenant commanding Gen. Forrest's escort, Col. Wilder learned that an effort was making by this shrewd cavalier to surround and cut him off. In returning hurriedly to Ringgold two of our scouts were taken captive by the rebels. The day following the command was ordered to feel the enemy in the direction of Lafayette, at which place he was expected to make a stand. Leaving Ringgold and marching by flank, in order to push back the opposing forces more rapidly, as the enemy contested every foot of ground passed over, eight miles out our forces came upon Pegram's line of battle.

The forces in point of numbers were well pitted, and the contest was not declined. Our line did not halt, but moving steadily forward drove the enemy finely, until broken and scattered, pursuit of him appeared unprofitable. Anxious to capture the fugitive rebels, while the 72d and 17th Indiana pursued on the main road the 92d Illinois, by a detour to the left, attempted to gain their flank. Leaving the road but a short distance the regiment came upon Armstrong's brigade of cavalry posted on a wooded eminence and awaiting orders to close in on our rear. The firing hastened the return of our pursuing forces, who came up in time to learn that Scott, following the column from Ringgold, was coming up to take part in the engagement. Pegram, rallying his men, returned in good order, and the prospect of escape seemed gloomy. Planting the 18th Indiana battery in an eligible position, the Colonel determined to make his capture a costly one to the enemy. A reconnoitering force discovered on the west side of the rebel square an infantry line of battle. The command was entirely surrounded. The 98th and 123d Illinois were detached and ordered to push back the right of the rebel infantry at all hazards, and thus open the only road left for retreat. The work was executed as directed, while Col. Wilder with the balance of the command held the enemy at bay.

Taking advantage of the opening of the blockaded road, the Colonel, under cover of the dark, slowly withdrew his men toward Gordan's Mill, there joining Gen. Crittenden, but leaving his dead in the hands of the enemy. The dilemma was a precarious one, and the escape reflected credit on the skill of the commander, as well as on the valor of the troops.

After this arduous, tiresome march and contest the command reports for duty to the commanding General, and though fatigued, the men are eager to play a part in the coming bloody struggle.

I append a list of Col. Wilder's killed and wounded at the several engagements referred to in the foregoing:

Killed.—Reuben Walters, 17th Indiana; Joseph [illegible]skin, 72d Indiana; Thos. Colzadd, 72d Indiana; [illegible] Wm. H. McMurtry, 72d Indiana; Geo. Brooks, 72d Indiana; John A. Nixon, 72d Indiana; E. J. Holver, 72d Indiana; Geo. W. Mattlers, 72d Indiana; Abra S. McCorkle, 18th Indiana battery.

Wounded.—John Potter, 17th Indiana, slightly; Corporal John Whitalit, 17th Indiana, slightly; Ja[illegible] Denny, 17th Indiana, severely; Scout John W[illegible]wright, 17th Indiana, slightly; Thos. Miller, 72d Indiana, slightly; Sergeant James Robinson, 72d Indiana, severely; H. Gaumer, 72d Indiana, [illegible]; John McArdle, 72d Indiana, severely; George [illegible] 98th Illinois, slightly; Simon Storm, 123d Il[illegible] slightly; Sergeant William Schoonover, 72d In[illegible] slightly; Corporal Harry Schoonover, 72d Indiana, severely; George B. Stump, 72d Indiana, severely; [illegible] Munson, 72d Indiana, slightly; Jacob H. A[illegible], Indiana, slightly; William Patterson, 92d Illinois, slightly; James Molosky, 92d Illinois, slightly; J[illegible] Mier, 92d Illinois, slightly; Corporal E. G. Wi[illegible], 92d Illinois, severely; Sergeant Harry Norris, 92d Illinois, severely; George Marlo, 92d Illinois, slightly.

Missing.—James Bartlett, 17th Indiana; D. C. Wallace, scout; William Sumner, scout.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 22.

...vance of Gen. Meade, for the past two ... been nearly on the same line as that ... last year.

...uford, with his own division of cavalry ... of Gen. Kilpatrick, occupied ... Court-House last evening.

Kilpatrick in person led the advance, and drove the enemy through the ... capturing nine pickets, and killing one. ... was deserted by nearly all of its ... inhabitants; but a few gray-haired old ... to be found. The rich old rebel Gen. ... hose fine, fat cattle fed the command ... Crestnut last summer, was still at home, but not able to supply our commissary department as before.

Prisoners taken confirm the reports of the southern march of Longstreet's corps, but say he will return in time for the approaching battle with Gen. Meade.

Nearly all the male inhabitants in Culpepper have been arrested and are now in charge of the Provost Marshal. Guards have been placed around the residences of leading secessionists and no one allowed to enter them. Several prominent citizens who professed Union sentiments now were discovered communicating with the enemy, and in order to prevent the ... as well as guilty must suffer.

The Times' Washington despatch says that an order to Burnside to reinforce Rosecrans ... here on the 14th, and could not possibly have reached him before the 17th. He was ... at Jonesboro, where he expected to en... Longstreet's reinforcements, going to Bragg. He could not possibly get to Chattanooga, 150 miles, in time to help meet Bragg's attack on the 20th.

Brig. Gen. Ripley, late Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has been placed on the retired list.

The Tribune's Norfolk letter says Lee has been to Charleston within a few days, and the probabilities are he will superintend the final struggle for Chattanooga.

Ewell's corps is alone in front of Meade, and Richmond depends upon him and such new force as can be hastily raised for its protection. Rebel sympathizers admit that the capital is in imminent danger should Meade move against it.

Longstreet's and Hill's corps were in the late fight, and further reinforcements have been sent to Bragg.

NEW YORK, Sept 24.

The Tribune's Washington correspondence says letters from Europe contradict the rumor that the Provisional Government of Mexico sent a special agent to Richmond to establish friendly relations. The pretended departure of Vice-President Stephens to bargain Texas and Louisiana for armed intervention of France is also a canard.

...Forey will resume operations against the remaining forces of Juarez at the end of the rainy season, and expects to dispose of them easily.

Considerable numbers of French officers have been appointed instructors of Mexican soldiers. Thirty thousand uniforms and stands of arms have been forwarded from France to equip the Mexican army. The acceptance of ... Maximilian is a settled fact.

Not the least credit is to be given to the ru... of recognition of the South by France. ...rench government positively disclaims ...tentions, and the subject has never ...nced into cabinet council.

... letter in the World contains a ... Rosecrans is to be reinforced by ... is to be placed in command of a ...

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

A despatch from Rosecrans dated at his headquarters last night says: "I can't be dislodged from my present position." Another despatch from one of Rosecrans's staff, written at 11:40 last night, says: "Fighting to-day, 23d."

Telegraphic information has reached here, stating that Richmond papers up to yesterday have been received from General Meade's front, wherein are many interesting telegrams from Bragg's army. They say that in the engagements of Saturday and Sunday last they lost Major-General Hood, of Texas, whose leg was shot off; and Brigadier-Generals William ... Smith, of Tennessee; Woolford, of ...ana; Waltham, of Mississippi, and ... were killed. Major-Generals Wm. ...ston, of Kentucky; Cleburne, of Arkansas, ... Gregg, and Brigadier-Generals Benning, ...vid Adams, Baum, Brown, and John Helm were wounded. Ben. H. Helm, who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. President Lincoln, is a Major-General; he may be the one announced killed, if not, the reference must be to ...gadier General John Helm.

The R...ond Sentinel of yesterday cau... readers against receiving the ac... as received, as proof of entire ... that quarter, admitting that the ... Saturday and Sunday were not con... ...ugh claiming that the advantage ... rebel side.

...ichmond Enquirer of the 23d says ...e battle commenced eight miles from Ringgold, and on the 20th Rosecrans's army was driven two miles by a combined charge of the corps of Gens. D. H. Hill and Polk, the Union artillery fire being the heaviest that has taken place in the war; also, that on Saturday, Hood's division, of Longstreet's corps, made ... attack and was repulsed.

A despatch says that on Sunday the Union forces fell back eight miles, and says that the rebel loss was 3,000 killed and wounded in the two days' fight. The proportion of officers was very heavy. It claims that the rebels took 2,000 prisoners and seven pieces of artillery on Sunday, and that a heavy smoke on that ... indicated that Gen. Rosecrans was ... his stores.

...er despatch on Sunday night says ... combined attack by Generals Hill and ...reet was to be made on Monday.

A despatch from Atlanta, dated Ringgold this morning, reports that 4,000 Union prisoners have been taken, and thirty pieces of artillery, and the rebels are in pursuit. It also claims a complete Confederate victory, with a large capture of artillery and colors, though admitting a heavy loss of officers and men.

An Atlanta despatch of the 22d says that all of Rosecrans's army was engaged; that Helm, of Kentucky, was killed; that Hood was mortally wounded, and that Major Richmond, of Polk's staff, was killed. The des... ...rday night ... made a com... ... prisoners. It ... that they will drive ... from the Missionary Ridge.

Governor Isham Harris, of Tennessee, in his despatches to the Appeal, dated Sunday night, says that the two days' fighting had not had a definite result, and that Generals J. C. Brown, Hood, Gregg, Daniel Adams, and John Helm were wounded and disabled, and that the rebels had captured 2,500 prisoners and from twenty-five to thirty pieces of artillery.

On Monday Governor Harris telegraphed that the Confederate victory was complete. He adds: It is reported that we have taken 6,000 prisoners, and we expect twenty more pieces of artillery to be brought in.

The Government has received official information from Gen. Bell of the repulse of our ...rces under Gen. Franklin, sent to effect a landing at Sabine Pass, and the capture by the rebels of the gunboats Clifton and Sachem, with their officers and most of their crews.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

...iral Farragut had a reception at the ... the Chamber of Commerce.

...ports from Newbern say that the rebel troops are massed in considerable numbers near our position, and our forces are ready for them if they advance, and General Foster's arrangements are such as to inspire confidence.

A Cairo despatch of the 21st gives a report that Price's army is reduced to 800 men, and is fleeing before our cavalry toward Texas. The report says the number of rebels surrendered to Gen. Steele will amount to 7,000 or 8,000. This is probably exaggerated.

Official advices from General Rosecrans to-day state that there are no indications of another battle. The rebel losses on Saturday and Monday were tremendous.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24

Mr. Shanks, the correspondent of the New York Herald, has arrived here from the battle-field of Chattanooga, where he witnessed the two days' fighting. He says that the official ...orts of the battle from Washington are in ...ain totally false, and that really the army ...rland has met with a defeat ... them upon the defensive for ... Thomas's corps was ... one which did any fighting on ... day. It defeated Longstreet, with ...rrible slaughter, driving him in great confusion over a mile, across the Chickamauga river. Longstreet, in two hours' fighting, lost one thousand men killed, and double that number wounded.

McCook's and Crittenden's corps, on the same day, were both badly beaten, and the enemy broke the centre, driving Crittenden's corps in every direction. The defeat of this part of the line caused Thomas to abandon his part of the field and fall back to protect his flank and re-establish his line at the same ... The enemy, not knowing what he had ... accomplished, failed to pursue his ... Wood and Negley went in the ... established that part of the line. ... ours, though the enemy held ... had taken three pieces of artil... ...an we had lost. On the first day ... defeated Longstreet; on the sec... ...ed the army of Rosecrans from an... From 10 to 12 o'clock on Sunday ... the enemy and repulsed him in three ..., when, finding assault in vain, the en... pushed forward on the right and centre, ... at the first charge, broke Crittenden's ... McCook's lines, and routed their entire ...mands, driving them in disgraceful panic ...ville and Chattanooga. Thomas, ... corps, still contested the day, and was ... by the timely reinforcement of Gran... ... until nightfall, cover... retreat to Rossville.

...r. Shanks left the field at 7 P. M., and ...attanooga at noon on Monday. Rosecrans ... falling back on Chattanooga, where he ... perfectly safe from all Bragg could do, his lines of communication being perfectly secured. He had plenty of ammunition and provisions in Chattanooga to stand a month's siege.

The result is virtually a defeat to us, as we have lost tremendously in material, not less than fifty pieces of artillery falling into the hands of the enemy, though Bragg only receipts for twenty.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded will exceed our own. In killed he has lost double our number.

Rosecrans is in no danger, but, at the time Mr. S. left for Chattanooga, the danger to Gen. Burnside was very imminent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

A letter from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, received to-day, says General Buford, with a portion of his division, drove the rebel pickets, on Tuesday, through Madison C. H. Three miles beyond he encountered a strong body of the enemy's cavalry, and after a spirited fight he forced them across the Rapid Ann, at a point where the Gordonsville pike reaches the river. This action reflects the highest credit on all the troops engaged.

Our casualties were one killed and twenty wounded. We took forty-five prisoners, among them Lieut.-Col. Delany, of Cobb's Georgia Legion, Lieut. Bugo, and two privates of a North Carolina regiment, who were wounded. The wounded have been properly attended to and sent to the division hospital at Culpepper.

On Tuesday a body of rebel cavalry crossed into Upper Maryland, about four miles from Rockville, and had not proceeded far before they were met by a portion of Scott's 900 and some infantry. A fight ensued, and four rebels were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Capt. Frank Kilger, commanding the rebels, who retreated on discovering that they were contending with superior numbers.

The guerrilla chief Kinchiloe and 50 of his men were recently captured on the south side of the Potomac, and have been sent to the old Capital Prison.

An editorial in the Richmond Examiner of the 22d says the trains conveyed no information yesterday from Orange beyond the supposition that a battle between Meade and Lee was imminent. On Sunday both armies were drawn up in line of battle from one-half to one-quarter of a mile apart, and at some points, we understand, they were in full view of each other. This position was maintained yesterday, and, under the circumstances, if our informants are not mistaken, it is almost impossible to see how the two armies can keep from fighting.

The newspaper despatch, dated Lynchburg, Sept. 21st, says the Yankees, 1,300 strong, entered Bristol, near the State line, meeting with but feeble resistance, and destroying a new commissary building, with one hundred barrels of flour and other stores. Three miles north of Bristol they tore up the rails, burned the bridge, and then returned.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

Information of the presence in Northern Georgia of a very considerable portion of Lee's army is positive. Two divisions out of three of Longstreet's corps were engaged, representing forty-two regiments out of sixty-three, that is of all the entire corps were not present The 3d division of Ewell's corps numbered 25 regiments, so that we have positive information of sixty-seven regiments abstracted from Lee's army to reinforce Bragg.

A categorical denial is given to the rumors of French recognition of the South, which English journals have so extensively published.

It is asserted that this question has never been agitated in any council of ministers. It has not in any shape come before the Imperial Government, nor has it any connection with the Emperor's Mexican design. The English and other rumor mongers have been misled by an incident of which they possessed, no doubt, but an imperfect knowledge, viz: the request made by the regency of Mexico for the views of the Emperor in regard to the course to be pursued by them in regard to the Southern Confederacy. The continuity of Mexico and Texas appeared to members of the regency a motive for immediate official recognition of the Richmond Government. Consulted on this subject, Napoleon is said to have replied that it was not his place to decide on the line of conduct to be followed by the Mexican Government in its exterior relations, but seeing no urgency in the matter, and as the subject of recognition was one of grave difficulty, he would advise the Provisional Government to postpone all action in regard to it.

All officers and men captured and paroled prisoners to September 1st, 1863, have been declared exchanged. Commissary-General Hoffman has gone to Fortress Monroe to be present at the next meeting with the rebel Commissioner.

Dr. Alexander McDonald, and Rev. Mr. Scanlan, of the Sanitary Commission, held as prisoners in Richmond, arrived here to-day. They say that Captains Sawyer and Flynn had not been executed, but were in the Libby Prison with other Union prisoners. They were treated with great brutality after they had been sentenced for capital punishment, but after the rebels learned that Gen. W. H. Lee and Capt. Winder were held as hostages for these men they were removed from a dark dungeon and put with other Union officers in Libby.

About 300 citizen prisoners, captured by Lee in his retreat after the battle of Gettysburg, are in Castle Thunder, where all our officers are kept. When money is sent to our prisoners it is first exchanged by the rebels for Confederate scrip, which is given to the persons to whom the funds are sent, and the difference in exchange pocketed by the Southern Yankees.

In addition to the above the authorities here have received intelligence that Col. Straight and all his men have been brought from Southern dungeons to Richmond and are treated as other prisoners. This change in their condition has been brought about by the retaliatory measures of this Government.

John Morgan will be held for exchange for Gen. Neal Dow.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 22.

Up to the 21st, Gen. Kilpatrick had occupied Madison C. H., after having driven the advanced pickets of the enemy 3 miles, capturing 9 and killing 1. After having driven the enemy from every road leading from Madison C. H. in the direction of the Rapid Ann for 2 miles, Kilpatrick posted his guards and rested his command.

During the night Gen. Buford, who had commanded the reconnoissance, came on with his division and also posted his command in and around the village.

By prisoners taken day before yesterday it is ascertained that two brigades of rebel cavalry were on this side of the Rapid Ann, along the main road leading from Madison Courthouse to Gordonsville.

Buford despatched his forces so as to surround the enemy and capture him without a severe engagement. To accomplish this object he sent Kilpatrick to the right of the Gordonsville road, General Devin, commanding the second brigade of his own division, to the left, and the first brigade, Colonel Chapman, down the Gordonsville road, to make the attack in the front and centre.

Kilpatrick reached the river without meeting the enemy, but, in order to find him, sent one squadron across, but few of whom have returned, and the remainder, probably, will not until exchanged as prisoners of war.

With the main portion of his division he moved down the north bank of the Rapid Ann until, hearing rapid firing on the Gordonsville road, he galloped to the aid of Col. Chapman, who seemed to be hotly engaged. Col. Chapman, whose command consisted of the 8th Illinois, 3d Indiana, and 8th New York, moved down the Gordonsville road, and, when within four miles of the Rapid Ann, suddenly came in contact with the old brigades of Generals Jones and Hampton.

Col. Chapman determined to risk an engagement, trusting to Gen. Buford to come to his aid. A series of brilliant charges were then made which lasted from 2 o'clock until sunset. Chapman whipped these old rebel brigades, killed between 40 and 50, captured 75 prisoners, among them several officers, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and several Captains, and sent the rest flying at the highest speed to the South bank of the Rapid Ann.

Gen. Kilpatrick, who came up with the rear of this flying force, is said to have captured about fifty more before they reached the river. On the left Gen. Devins was equally successful.

The object for which the reconnoissance was made having been successfully accomplished, Gen. Buford returned.

He met the old brigade of Gen. Lee, fought them for two hours, killed and wounded 30 or 40, and brought away 60 prisoners. In all these severe fights our loss was comparatively small.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

The Herald has a letter dated Newbern, Sept. 18th, which says: "Last night a contraband came in and reported fighting going on in Raleigh between the Unionists and the rebel troops. It was previously reported that 3,000 deserted conscripts and Unionists were a few miles north of Raleigh, ready to advance to assist any of their friends."

The Richmond Dispatch of the 17th says that the capture of East Tennessee is the hardest blow that has been struck since the beginning of the war. Two-thirds of our nitre beds lie in that region and a large proportion of the coal which supplies our founderies. We wait to see Chattanooga retaken before we give way to joy.

The Richmond Whig of the 23d has the following:

"The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday says, last Saturday the enemy shelled Grant's Pass. The movement was a feeler, but was unsuccessful. Evidently they will soon make movements against Mobile."

We have already recorded the sinking in Charleston harbor of the famous rebel steamer Sumpter, alias Gibraltar, but have been unable to ascertain whether the sinking was from shots fired by friends or foes. The Bermuda Gazette clears up the mystery. The Editor learns that she was fired into by Fort Moultrie, the rebels there ... mistaking her for a Federal ... says that there were ... persons on board at the time. All but about ... were saved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

Telegrams up to 2 o'clock yesterday from Gen. Rosecrans give additional assurance that his position can be assailed only by regular siege. The purpose of Gen. Rosecrans seems to be to resume offensive operations as soon as the reinforcements, including Gen. Burnside's troops, now on the way, reach him. The mass of the rebel infantry is in Chattanooga Valley. A division of rebel cavalry advanced yesterday or day before from Stevens's Gap threatening a Union regiment guarding one of our signal stations; whereupon the regiment in question retired from its isolated position on the extreme front before they could be attacked. Gen. Rosecrans expresses the earnest wish that Gen. Bragg will venture a prompt attack upon him, but is of opinion that it will not be made. All was quiet along his lines at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

A telegram from Gen. Rosecrans, dated last night, says he made a reconnoissance in force along the enemy's lines yesterday afternoon, and found him in force. The enemy did not resist the advance of our reconnoitering column, which returned to its quarters after having accomplished the object of the movement, which proved of considerable importance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 24.

The flag of truce boat New York arrived last evening from City Point with 800 prisoners of war.

The Richmond Whig of September 23d has been received. Its editorials claim a victory in Northern Alabama for Bragg; but, in conclusion says: We suppress exultation at the thought of what yet remains to be done, and the possibility of losing all that has been gained by fighting to complete the work.

Situated as Rosecrans is, the victory that does not disperse or capture his whole army is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain, and chiefly that the gallant Hood has sealed his faith with his life. Rosecrans must not only be beaten in battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee, otherwise the battle had as well not been fought. If this stronghold is not wrenched from him now, it will hardly be hereafter. If he holds it, he holds a point from which he may at any moment strike at the very vitals of the Confederacy.

He holds the region pestilent with disaffection that only required the presence of the Yankee army to ripen into full-blown treason. He holds the country that must supply wheat for our army, nitre for our powder-mills, and coal and iron for many of our manufacturing establishments. This portion is of indispensable necessity to us. It is the prize for which Bragg is contending. Until he has won it we can but rejoice with fear and trembling over what he has done. Should he win it, it will be the greatest achievement of the war.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.

The following is Gen. Bragg's official despatch in the Richmond papers:

TEN MILES SOUTH OF CHATTANOOGA, VIA RINGGOLD, September 21.

To General S. Cooper:

The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. His loss is very large in men, artillery, small arms, and colors. Ours is heavy, but not yet ascertained. The victory is complete and our cavalry is pursuing. With the blessing of God our troops have accomplished great results against largely superior numbers. We have to mourn the loss of many gallant men and officers. Brigadier-Generals Preston Smith, Holmes, and Deshler are killed. Major-General Hood and Brigadier-Generals Adams, Gregg, and Bunn are wounded.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

The Richmond Examiner of the 23d, says: 'Never has a bulletin of victory been more calmly and coolly considered than that signed by Gen. Bragg and printed in the journals of yesterday morning. The public have not forgotten the greetings to the new year from the field of Murfreesboro. The General's despatch announces a great battle and certain very considerable advantages in a quarter where victory is most necessary to the Southern Confederacy. We are disposed to wait for a more definite conclusion before indulging in exultation."

A rebel newspaper despatch, dated Lynchburg, Sept. 21st, says: The enemy, 1,300 strong, entered Bristol, near the State line, meeting with little resistance. They destroyed the new commissary building, with one hundred barrels of flour, and other stores. Three miles north of Bristol they took up the rails, and, burning the bridge, returned.

Affairs on the Rapid Ann are somewhat exciting. Our cavalry sent in 119 prisoners to-day, who were captured recently. Among them is Lee, Inspector of the 2d corps, and a relative of the rebel Gen. Lee.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d says the times gave no information from Orange yesterday, beyond the supposition that a battle between Meade and Lee was imminent on Sunday. Both armies were drawn up in line of battle from a half to a quarter of a mile apart; and at some points, we understand, in full view of each other.

This position was maintained yesterday, and, under the circumstances, if our informants are not mistaken, it is almost impossible to see how the two armies can keep from fighting. It was also reported that a force of the enemy's cavalry were at Newton, King and Queen county, meditating a raid on the railroad.

Dr. Alexander McDonald and Rev. Mr. Scandlin, officers of the Sanitary Commission, late prisoners in Richmond, report that there is no truth in the statement that Captains Sawyer and Flynn were confined in a cage and brutally treated; on the contrary, both were in Libby Prison with other Union officers, receiving the same treatment as the others.

An official order declares that all prisoners paroled before September 1 are duly exchanged. The new cartel does not include negro soldiers nor their officers, though hostages are retained for them.

In the recent cavalry skirmish our men showed great gallantry, and they have universally proved themselves the victors of the rebel cavalry.

Considerable accessions to the rebel forces are made by conscription.

After all the outcry of the New York Copperheads about the number of volunteers furnished by Governor Seymour, it is ascertained that he has sent thus far one regiment of nine months' men and one of three years' men, and several detached companies, amounting altogether to 2,000 or 3,000 men.

The draft in New York City has produced more men in proportion to the enrolment than anywhere else in the country.

Arrangements for the sale of the Forts Howard and Crawford reservations of land in Wisconsin have been completed.

The rebels now assign as a reason for the presence of Pemberton's corps with Bragg that they captured 5,000 of our men in the first day's fight at Gettysburg, paroled them, and captured them again on the second day, thus counting them 10,000.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, Sept. 25.

Memphis papers received here per steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis to St. Louis, give an account of the burning of the steamer Champion at that place on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. She was just from New Orleans with a fine trip on board for St. Louis.

On her arrival at this place she was seized by the government officials here to transport stores and troops. She had discharged the freight she brought up and was taking government freight. A large quantity had already been stored and she had started steam to drop further down the stream. She also had about 130 head of cattle aboard. She was one of the largest and most commodious packets in the trade, worth about $60,000. The cattle and army stores freighted were worth as much more.

The fire was discovered about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 22d, coming out of the after kitchen. She was lying at the Government wharf boat. The hold being filled with hay the flames spread with frightful rapidity, so that in a very few minutes she was perfectly wrapped in a sheet of flame. The boat's crew and passengers barely escaped, and the clerk of the boat managed, by extraordinary exertions, to save the boat's books and papers, but none of his private wardrobe. Soon the boat began to drift down the stream with her living freight, whose almost human groans of agony were heartrending.

Just below lay the Lancaster No. 4 and Ohio Belle, the latter loaded with ammunition and ordnance stores of every kind. While passing great anxiety was manifested for fear the flames would communicate to them, but this apprehended calamity did not occur.

Four persons are reported lost, viz: A doctor, two guards, and a negro, names unknown. The doctor is reported to hail from St. Louis. So great was the light that passengers on the Emma No. 2, twenty-five miles up the stream, saw it distinctly. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Rumors from below report General Steele falling back on Helena. No cause is assigned for the movement. He had left a garrison at Little Rock.

Jeff Davis had ordered the release of all criminals in State Prisons provided they join the Confederate Army. If they acquiesce it will add about 8,000 to their ranks of the very worst description of cutthroats and rascals.

It takes $18 50 of Confederate money to buy $1 of gold in Mississippi.

There were only four brigades of rebel soldiers in Mississippi; one at Brandon, and two at Newton, sixty miles east of Jackson, and one is running after conscripts.

Mississippians say if the war continues two months longer starvation is inevitable.

A great Union movement is being made in West Tennessee by loyal men.

Nothing later from Vicksburg or New Orleans.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

DELAYED LETTER FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 10.

I arrived in this city last night and found the stars and stripes floating from the fortifications and other prominent points in the city. The particulars concerning the evacuation, together with the advance, I furnished the operators at this point, who were unable, owing to the enormous amount of accumulated government business, to forward anything but that sent by the Associated Press Agent, who always takes precedence.

General Crittenden's corps, that crossed at Bridgeport, Tullahoma, and Battle Creek, advanced along the Running Water Creek road, until arriving at Whiteside; General Wood was ordered to Wauhatchie, and Generals Palmer and Van Cleve occupied respectively the mouths of Murphy's and Lookout valleys, Gen. Thomas lay in the vicinity of Trenton, within easy supporting distance should circumstance necessitate, while Gen. McCook moved rapidly over difficult roads through a mountainous country, in the direction of Rome. This was the position of our forces on the morning of the 9th. Gen. Wood had on the 7th ordered up a brigade to the gap at Mission Ridge. A rebel battery was hurried forward to the heights, and our forces were shelled so vigorously that he withdrew them about two miles. Wilder, who witnessed from Walden's Ridge, on the opposite side of the river from Chattanooga, this movement of the enemy, planted in an eligible position his excellent 18th Indiana battery, under Capt. Lilley, and on the following morning rendered the rebel position on the mountain decidedly unpleasant, and in fact untenable. On the 8th, Col Wilder, believing from observations made that the city was unoccupied, communicated to the authorities the impression, and prepared to cross his troops on the morning following.

The 92d Illinois, Col. Atkins, was despatched, by Col. Wilder, down the river, crossed at Bridgeport, and, hurrying forward, reported for duty to Gen. Crittenden. This regiment, holding the advance of the attacking column under Wood, pushed up the Gap, while Wilder, with his battery opposite, stood ready to take in hand any guns that the enemy might have planted on the heights to command the road. As was anticipated no enemy opposed, and the 92d Illinois of the mounted infantry dashed into Chattanooga, and unfurled from the "Crutchfield House" the first Union banner that has floated in Chattanooga since the State of Tennessee attached herself to the rotten Confederacy. Gen. Wood, moving forward his division, occupied the forts, while Generals Palmer and Van Cleve pushed rapidly forward in pursuit of the enemy.

General Wagner, notified by a negro who crossed the river in a canoe that the 92d Illinois was entering the city on the south side, crossed immediately on a ferryboat, and planting on the works the flag of the 97th Ohio, has erroneously received the credit of having carried into Chattanooga the first flag.

The credit attaching to so small a difference in time is of too little significance to come into dispute; but in consideration of the tireless vigilance and restless activity displayed by Col. Wilder's command, in picketing and holding without one infraction a line thirty-eight miles in extent, besides building rafts, prosecuting forays into the enemy's lines across the river, shelling the city daily, and such like laborious duties, I am indisposed to pass uncorrected erroneous reports that take from the meed of praise it has so justly earned. Immediately on the occupation of the city patrols were thrown out, and every precaution was successfully taken to protect the citizens from harm, and their property from pillage. Nothing disorderly occurred. Our troops marched in with bands playing the most stirring patriotic airs. There was no uproar. It was the quiet, soberly, manly possession of a vaunted stronghold, by men, who, knowing the duties of a Christian soldier, felt too grateful to the beneficent Ruler above for such signal success, at such a trifling cost of blood, to mar the solemnity of the moment by acts of injustice or inhumanity.

These men are of that true Roman stamp, that scorns to trample on a vanquished foe.

In one of the forts was found a small amount of powder abandoned by the enemy, no doubt unintentionally; and at the landing are the remains of two steamboats and a few pontoon boats, too rotten to be of much service. A small amount of forage was left by the rebels, on account, doubtless, of lack of means of transportation; and a few hospital stores constitute the whole of the property of which we came into our possession.

Ever since the appearance of Col Wilder's mounted infantry opposite the city, Bragg has employed the entire rolling stock of the railroad to transport his stores and munitions of war southward. He evidently contemplated an abandonment of the place, since his cavalry have been busily engaged in collecting all the cattle and provisions in the surrounding country, and every article of value in the shape of machinery, artisans' tools, cloth suitable for soldier's clothing, and stores of almost every description. The city is almost deserted. All the principal citizens have abandoned their houses and furniture, frightened away by the bombardment on the 21st. Household goods have generally been carried off. When permits to ship southward were not obtained, the goods were hauled to the mountains.

The citizens who remain, educated by their journals to the sentiment, still denounce the shelling of the city by Col. Wilder as a gross and inexcusable offence against humanity, as no notice was previously given, and women and children were subjected to the dangers of our missiles.

Col. Wilder appreciates as highly as any man the protection and exemption due the gentler sex, and no man would more unwillingly ignore such rights in war than he. When his command appeared before Chattanooga, he ordered a party of skirmishers to dash down to the river bank and capture, if possible, the ferryboat lying at the landing.

The effort was one to be opposed by the same class of combatants only, if the enemy desired to avoid an artillery action that would endanger the citizens and their property. But, in addition to musketry, the rebels hurried forward to their forts several pieces of artillery, which opened on our men, compelling the Colonel to oppose an equally effective weapon, and the artillery was at once brought into action. The very act of the enemy in opening on our sharpshooters from their forts conveyed to us the challenge which was not refused.

Their own indiscretion called down upon the city what few shells our batteries planted there. It was not the aim of Colonel Wilder either to injure citizens or private property, but to prevent the enemy's wagon trains from hauling away supplies from the depot, at which point his shots were aimed. Those which fell short and caused injury to buildings and persons failed of their destination on account of defects in the missile. Citizens have told me since that all the shells that fell in the city were almost in a line between the depot and our battery.

The demoralization and defection in Bragg's army may justly excite the fears of the Confederacy. The conduct of the rebel troops toward the citizens and toward the rebel authorities, when it was definitely known that Chattanooga would be evacuated, was outrageous. A band of soldiers paraded the streets, denounced Bragg as a traitor to the South, the rebellion as a failure, and asserted their determination to reimburse themselves for pecuniary losses by seizing upon the property of the wealthy, who inaugurated the war and forced the poor man to fight their battles. After this demonstration of defection they repaired to the depot of commissary stores, drove off the guard, destroyed a considerable amount of property, and rolling out a lot of whiskey reserved for hospital purposes distributed the contents of one barrel among the participants. Maddened by the effects of the liquor, they returned to the depot after a short absence to find that a stronger force had been detailed to protect the goods. Nothing daunted, they attacked and drove off the guards, rolled out all the whiskey (about thirty barrels), and, taking what they could easily carry away, poured the remainder into the gutter. The scenes of pillage and outrage that followed would disgrace the record of any troops, and, associated with the evidences of disaffection I have referred to, looks ominous.

Gen. Rosecrans established his headquarters in the same house occupied by the rebel General Polk. The enemy retreated in two columns, one taking the road running through Rossville, Snow Hill, and Lafayette, and the other through Ringgold and Chestnut Flat. The rear of the former was brought up by General Cheatham's division, supported by a strong force of cavalry, while Gen. Buckner, driven from East Tennessee, joining Bragg *en retraite* by way of Ooltawah, brought up the rear of the second column.

The Governor of Georgia has sent forward already from different points in the State fifteen thousand militia; Lee has sent reinforcements; accessions have come from Johnston's army, and the indications are that Bragg will occupy the gaps at Pigeon Ridge; and holding a reserve at Lafayette, through which place by way of Villanow lies a safe line of retreat, give us battle. The advantages are in such a position largely in favor of Bragg. If his new recruits display the tenacity of daring that characterized his other troops at Stone River, success will be attained only after a stubborn battle, and the effusion of rivers of blood. QUILL.

[The above letter, though delayed by the difficulties of communication with the front of the Army of the Cumberland, serves to keep up the narrative of the war which we endeavor to lay before our readers through our correspondents.—EDS. JOUR.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 25.

Gen. Meredith, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, left this forenoon for City Point.

Yesterday the officers of the United States gunboat Wyandotte discovered a large lot of whiskey concealed in the land on the bank of Elizabeth river, which they confiscated.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.

Brigadier-General Frazer and 116 rebel officers captured at Cumberland Gap by Burnside, arrived at Johnson's Island.

REMARKS ON THE SEMI-TREASONABLE ORDER FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

BY S. S. NICHOLAS.

When Congress passed and the President approved the act of last session authorizing the latter to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, we had from both a distinct concession or recognition of the principle that the power of suspension is exclusively with Congress. For a joint discretionary power of the sort in both Congress and the President would be so incongruous and injuriously conflicting that no one has contended for it, and therefore the concession of its possession by Congress is necessarily the equivalent of a direct negation of the power to the President. Such having been, anterior to this rebellion, the uniform unanimous construction of seventy years' duration, from this time forth it should be held to be the *settled* construction. However gratifying this result may be to those of us who for two long years had insisted on that construction against Congressional and Executive influence, yet this is no time for exultation in the triumph of even so great a principle over pernicious error; but rather for conciliation in that, as in all things, so that there shall be no future need for such triumph over even the political errors of our countrymen. It would therefore be unprofitable, if not inappropriate, to inquire too nicely into the motive of the President and his party in Congress for this apparent change of opinion. Let us rather continue to treat it as it was received at first by the nation, as the harbinger of a change of policy which will hereafter keep all our functionaries within the line of their constitutional powers. The clause of the act requiring all arrests to be promptly reported to the courts for their speedy action, greatly encouraged that hope. It has been also strengthened by the recent declaration of the President, in conversation with General Smith, that he would acquiesce in the decision of the courts against what is supposed to be his most cherished power—his assumed power to emancipate slaves.

There has been a recent military action in this connection of such good promise, that it ought not to be passed over in that neglectful silence with which it has been heretofore treated. Our commanding General in Kentucky, who has had larger experience in the matter of military arrests than any other of our Generals, has, by his recent order, struck a much needed blow at the arbitrariness of such arrests. He has ordered that they shall only be made upon written charges sustained by the "affidavits of two or more responsible persons", and not even then, until the charge has been investigated and the order of arrest issued from his headquarters. The Constitution says, "no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation." Though this is not referred to as the cause of the change in military practice, yet the cause assigned is almost equally gratifying. The General says the order is made—"to prevent unnecessary trouble, expense, and *oppression*." Whatever the cause for the change, it is gratifying to find our military officers thus conforming to the injunctions of the Constitution. It is especially gratifying, as signalizing the superiority of the wisdom of the Constitution over the wisdom of our men of the present day. It reteaches that salutary, oft inculcated lesson, never to suppose ourselves wiser than the Constitution. Coming as the order does from so experienced and intelligent a General, it may be taken as full proof that such disregard of the Constitution will mainly result in profitless "trouble and expense" to the Government and "unnecessary oppression" to the citizen.

These cheering hopes of restoration to a government of law have been chilled by the terms of the suspension proclamation and its accompanying order from the War Department. The suspension is not confined to localities within or near the site of military operations, but extends over the whole Union; and to localities where there is not the semblance of pretext for being required by military necessity. Nor is it limited to any defined class of cases, but embraces every one the President may choose to imprison, with or without cause, or even the suspicion of justifiable cause. Such extreme laxity in dealing with such a delicate subject and one upon which popular jealousy is so promptly aroused, evinces rather a reckless, defiant disregard of the spirit of the Constitution, with its sympathizing popular sentiment, than a becoming deference to either. The order from the War Department requires all officers, from whom a prisoner shall be attempted to be taken by judicial authority, after return made of his detainer by Presidential authority, to make forcible resistance with all the military aid that can be obtained. This has a strong squinting towards the perpetration of treason.

The constitution having confided to congressional discretion exclusively the important trust of determining the when, the where, the how far and for how long the suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus should be made, the act of last session raises the important question whether Congress can abdicate that trust and transfer it to the President. The preponderance of legal intelligence in and out of Congress, as also of argument, has seemed to be against the power to transfer. It is a long, well-established principle among jurists and statesmen, that a discretionary power confided to one of the departments cannot be legally transferred to or exercised by either of the others. The attempted transfer in this case is in direct conflict with that great principle. The constitution does not say that in time of war or rebellion the privilege *shall* be, nor even that it *may* be suspended, but only when in those cases the public safety may require the suspension. To determine when, where, how far, and how long public safety so requires belongs exclusively to Congress, and, as many if not most of our best thinkers suppose, cannot be transferred. This great question has to be decided by the judiciary. Should they decide against the transfer, it would be indecorous to suppose the President would not obey the decision, as his duty requires. It would not do for Mr. Lincoln or any aspiring member of his Cabinet explicitly to avow before the Presidential election an intention to disobey such decision. Yet, this is exactly what the order from the War Department seems to contemplate, and in that event orders all military subordinates to resist such decision with military force. *Will not the resistance be plain treason?*

Says the Constitution:—"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them," &c. What "levying war against them" means has been well defined by English and American adjudications. All lawyers will agree that the suppression of the civil authority by military force is among the plainest or most appropriate illustrations of the kind of "levying war" which was meant. So also they will agree as to the following illustrations.

Attempted usurpation by armed force; or by armed force attempting the intimidation of Congress to procure the enacting or repealing of a law, or of the President to obtain a change of his cabinet or policy; or resisting a constitutional act of Congress, or the exercise of any constitutional power by the President; or the resisting of either department in the exercise of its constitutional functions.

If we were to suppose a legally constituted *posse comitatus* raised by the Marshal for a legitimate purpose, diverted into any such assault upon the Presidential power, it would be none the less treasonable, though the Chief Justice and a majority of the members of Congress should voluntarily join the posse.

So also armed resistance to judicial mandate being equally treasonable, it will be none the less so, because made by part of the army under the direct personal command of the President.

The principle equally embraces the forcible suppression of the civil authority of a State—for instance, of its legislature, its courts, or its free ballot. As adjudged by the Supreme Court in Bollman's case, an attempt by force to subvert the government in any locality, such as a city or State, is treason, though unaccompanied with an intent to subvert the whole government. A making of war against any one of the States, or an attempt by force to subvert its civil authority, is therefore a levying of war against all the States within the constitutional definition of treason. Consequently it is mere absurdity to suppose that there can be such a thing as full treason against a State, whilst it remains in the Union, as contradistinguished from treason.

As to the idea that the suspension of the privilege of the writ precluded the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus in all cases, or exonerates from obedience to judicial action under the writ, that is a gross error. The act itself evidently contemplates the continued use of the writ, as that is the most, if not the only appropriate mode of carrying out some of its requirements. After directing the Secretaries of State and War to make return within twenty days of all arrests to the proper courts, it directs that if the Secretary neglect or fail to make the return, the Court shall then order the release of the person arrested. Now the proper exercise of this power almost indispensably requires the use of the writ, or which is the same, of some perfectly analagous process. So also a conscript may be detained after regularly furnishing a substitute or paying his $300 commutation, or a volunteer after having served out his three years' term. In none of these cases is there a conceivable reason of policy why the writ should not be used for the relief of the citizen so unjustly treated, and though the act is bunglingly bad enough, yet a fair interpretation will exempt Congress from the imputed infamy of having intended to deprive the sufferer of such redress.

The most material and comprehensive portion of the proclamation, as it is also of the act of Congress, is that which extends the suspension to all cases of persons held by order of the President, without regard to the reason or occasion for the holding. It is the order of the President which alone legitimates the holding. No imputed authority as incident to a military commission will do. There must be superadded the express order of the President, either special or general. The act expressly contemplates the use of the writ for the very purpose of ascertaining whether the detention is by virtue of such order. It is true the act, to the eternal dishonor of Congress, makes the return of the officer under oath conclusive, precluding the court from inquiring whether he has ignorantly or wilfully made a false return: still it evidently contemplates the use of the writ to obtain the return. A literal compliance with the order may therefore lead an ignorant officer into the unwitting perpetration of treason, by wrongfully resisting the order of the court. Besides, the courts might well say that Congress had no right to preclude the requirement of the production of the President's order to sustain the return of the subordinate, as otherwise the latter would be virtually empowered to make the suspension and enforce it by a false or ignorant return. There is nothing more probable than that inferior officers may ignorantly suppose that, in making all arrests, they act by the authority of their chief, the President. The order obviously requires careful reconsideration and amendment to prevent such misconstruction of their duty by subordinates, and to save them from the danger of ignorantly incurring the penalties of treason.

☞No later intelligence of interest from General Rosecrans had been received up to 10 o'clock last night. If anything should arrive at a later hour it will appear with our telegraphic news. There is no doubt, however, that ample preparations have been made not merely to sustain the Army of the Cumberland in its defensive position near Chattanooga, but to enable it very soon to make an advance which must be irresistible both in the spirit which will animate the soldiers of the Union and in the might of its gigantic preparations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

It appears now that all three of Rosecrans's grand divisions were engaged in the battles in front of Chattanooga, two of which were driven back in considerable disorder.

Gen. Rosecrans in his despatches imputes the loss of the battle to the disobedience of orders on the part of McCook, who failed to occupy an important position assigned by Rosecrans. Had he done as ordered by Rosecrans, the opinion is that the battle would have resulted in a splendid Union victory. By extending his forces too much, the enemy were enabled to penetrate Rosecrans's lines.

Great anxiety is felt here in army circles for the safety of Burnside. In order to reinforce Rosecrans his only safe course would be to cross the Tennessee river and mountains and to penetrate to some of the gaps and move down behind the mountains. The opinion of military men seems to be that if he attempts to move down on this side of the river he will run great risk of being cut off.

General Hooker has been assigned to an important command in a field where his brilliant fighting qualities will find their full scope.

An attempt on the part of the rebels to establish batteries at Mathias Point has been frustrated by our gunboats.

WASHINGTON, Sept 26.

The Army of the Potomac is in motion. Transports are loading with great activity, and it is expected that a considerable body of forces will embark with as little delay as possible. Their destination can only be conjectured in the meantime. There is equal activity shown in forwarding troops in another direction. The Government has taken possession of the B. and O. Railroad, and no more travel for civil purposes will be allowed on it. Some important movement is contemplated on this road. It is currently said here, and such, in fact, is the purport of the information that we receive from various sources, that the reinforcements sent to the help of Bragg against General Rosecrans have left Richmond almost defenceless. There is but a handful of troops remaining for the security of the rebel capital.

The late battle of Chattanooga would have had a different result if the orders of the Government had been more punctually observed. The Government was aware of the design of the rebels in reinforcing Bragg, namely: to overwhelm our army by superior forces, and sent a message by telegraph to Gen. Burnside, ordering him to reinforce Rosecrans with the men under his command. Burnside replied that he was on his way to Jonesboro, and would join Rosecrans as soon as he had occupied that place. The Government then repeated the order in a peremptory manner, ordering him to reinforce Rosecrans immediately. Two days afterwards a telegram was received here from Burnside to the effect that he had taken Jonesboro, and should now proceed to the assistance of Rosecrans.

At the last advices, the main body of troops under Burnside were at Athens. His advance was at Cleveland. The Government is not satisfied with this proceeding of Burnside, and his neglect to obey the orders given him in such express terms.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

By the arrival of the steamer Cahawba from New Orleans, intelligence is received that the troops which were engaged in the Sabine Pass expedition had been disembarked and are to compose part of the expedition overland to Texas.

The troops were, on the departure of the steamer, moving toward Brashear City and Berwick Bay as rapidly as railroad transportation between Algiers and those points would admit of their being sent forward. The force which originally was to go by that route will thus be so much strengthened as to render the expedition a formidable one. It is said our forces were crossing Berwick Bay with their trains and that a part of the troops are already on the march westward. The occupation of Texas by our troops is regarded in New Orleans as a fixed fact.

Advices by the Cahawba from New Orleans report the capture, off Ship Island, of the rebel blockade-running steamer Alabama, from Havana for Mobile, and the blockade-running steamer Montgomery. Also the destruction, by the guns of our fleet, of the rebel steamer Fox. This all occurred in one day, the 12th inst.

General Barnes, of Massachusetts, is to command at Norfolk, vice General Neglee, ordered to report to General Grant.

A Nashville despatch of the 23d gives a report from rebel prisoners that Joe Johnston was killed in the late battles.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.

At half past six last evening a special train, consisting of a locomotive and twenty cars, left Kalamazoo bound west. While coming down the four mile grade between Waltham and Lawton, some drunken rowdies near the rear end of the train cut the bell rope and pulled out the link pin between the cars, thus dividing the train. Being upon the down grade, the engineer did not discover the loss, and did not stop his portion of the train until he reached Lawton. Within two minutes the rear portion was coming down the grade. The engineer immediately put on steam to get out of the way with such force that the coupling between the engine and cars was broken and a collision between the two portions of the train ensued. Five persons were killed outright and twenty-two wounded, some of them so seriously that their recovery is impossible.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, via CAIRO, 26.

General Grant has recovered sufficiently to be moved to Vicksburg, and leaves for there to-day, accompanied by Adjutant-General Thomas. It will be some time before he can resume active duties.

Several steamboats from St. Louis, arrived within a few days, laden with produce, have greatly relieved the markets.

Military matters still active. The expedition of General Herron has been heard from. He has cleared the country between Red river and Port Hudson from the guerilla parties which have been firing on transports, and driven Gen. Green to the west of Atchafalaya river, with considerable loss. Among the captured was an agent of the rebel government, with important papers. Herron is quite sick, and will be brought to New Orleans.

Gen. Banks's order, removing the restrictions on trade, was received with great satisfaction. The health of the city is good.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says that rumor says the resignation of Burnside is accepted, and that Hooker is talked of as his successor.

By the recent exchange, 15,000 soldiers, heretofore released on parole, will be returned to duty and added to the effective strength of the Union army. Four hundred exchanged cavalry arrived at the cavalry camp to-day from the parole camp at Annapolis. About as many more are on the way.

Four hundred deserters from the Army of the Potomac were sent to the front to-day.

Two thousand Union exchanged prisoners arrived from Richmond at Annapolis on Friday night.

The delegation here from Missouri is said to be unanimously in favor of Gen. Butler for the successor to Gen. Schofield. They express the determination to remain till the latter is removed and Butler or some equally acceptable commander is appointed. They are preparing for an interview with the President.

A Memphis letter of the 22d says a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated, and hints that the feint against Texas will not interfere with it. The ironclads from the Mississippi are to co-operate with a large land force.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

The report in the New York Saturday evening and Sunday morning papers that the Government had taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been ascertained to be incorrect. The Government has availed itself to some extent of the large facilities of the road for Government purposes, but without interrupting with the running of the regular through trains for either passengers or freight.

DIED,

At his brother's residence, on the 25th instant, on Lafayette street, between East and Floyd, C. A. BLACK, in his 39th year.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock this evening. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

In Havana, May 27th, from the effects of a wound received from a pistol shot, JAMES H., son of Josiah Bradlee, formerly of Boston, aged 27 years, 1 month, and 4 days.

GENERAL GILMORE'S ORDER ON THE POSSESSION OF MORRIS ISLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., September 15.

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification and pride that the Brigadier General commanding is enabled to congratulate the army upon the signal success which has crowned the enterprise in which it has been engaged. Fort Sumpter is destroyed. The scene where our country's flag suffered its first dishonor you have made the theatre of one of its proudest triumphs.

The fort has been in the possession of the enemy for more than two years; has been his pride and boast; has been strengthened by every appliance known to military science, and has defied the assaults of the most powerful and gallant fleet the world ever saw. But it has yielded to your courage and patient labor. Its walls are now crumbled to ruins, its formidable batteries are silenced, and, though a hostile flag still floats over it, the fort is a harmless and helpless wreck.

Forts Wagner and Gregg—works rendered memorable by their protracted resistance and the sacrifice of life they have cost—have also been wrested from the enemy by your persevering courage and skill, and the graves of your fallen comrades rescued from desecration and contumely.

You now hold in undisputed possession the whole of Morris Island, and the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of your artillery from the very spot where the first shot was fired at your country's flag and the rebellion itself was inaugurated.

To you—the officers and soldiers of this command—and to the gallant navy which has cooperated with you, are due the thanks of your commander and your country. You were called upon to encounter untold privations and dangers—to undergo unremitting and exhausting labors—to sustain severe and disheartening reverses. How nobly your patriotism and zeal have responded to the call the results of the campaign will show, and your commanding General gratefully bears witness.

Q. A. GILMORE, Brigadier General Commanding.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, September 22.

ORDERS.

Curd's executor vs Nuckols, Calloway; death of appellee suggested and cause revived, by consent, in name of executor.

Frank vs Hannas, Lou. Chancery; appearance of appellee, Lattie entered.

McDaniel vs McNeill, Christian; cross appeal granted.

Overton vs Gibson, Fayette; appeal dismissed per agreement filed.

Farmer et ux vs Milum et al, Franklin; motion to affirm as a *delay case*.

Bryan et al vs Darlinton et al, Greenup; petition for rehearing filed.

Collins vs Hays et al, Grant; continued.

Lindsey et al vs Scales, Boone;
Riddle vs Boyle, Kenton;
Gibson vs Light, Kenton;
Jones vs Hovekamp, &c., Kenton;
Buhr vs same, Kenton;
Heckell's adm'r vs Conn, Kenton; were submitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hackett's administrator vs. Conn. Kenton; reversed.

Lindsay et al vs. Scales, Boone; reversed.

Shoot & Co. vs. Trabue, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Havens et al vs. Fondry et al, Fleming; reversed. Motion to file petition for rehearing overruled.

Stockton vs. Stockton, Fleming;
Forman vs. same, Fleming; petitions for rehearing filed.

Bryan et al vs. Darlinton et al, Greenup; rehearing granted.

Boles vs. Letcher's executors, Fayette; cause set for hearing on Tuesday the 29th inst.

Thompson et ux vs. Betts Scott, copy of the judgment filed and rule vs. appellant returned to Monday next to dismiss appeal.

Clemon's administrator vs. Scott, et al, jud., Kenton; continued.

Buckles et al vs. Lambert, Hardin;
Rogers vs. Hodges, Kenton;
Commonwealth of Kentucky Trust Company Bank vs Covington city, Kenton;
Robinson et ux vs. Untenbeard, Kenton;
Arnold vs. Miller; were submitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Walden vs Ewing et ux, Harrison; affirmed.

Ireland et al vs McDowell, Owen; reversed.

Commissioners of the Kentucky Trust Co. Bank vs Covington City, Kenton; reversed.

Walthen vs Huber & Jones, Larue; appeal dismissed.

ORDERS.

Jas. Speed Pirtle, Esq., of Louisville, was admitted attorney in this court.

Mills vs Tully's administrator, Fleming; petition for rehearing filed by appellee.

Walthen vs Wickliffe, Larue; copy, judgment, &c., filed and appeal dismissed.

Brown vs Commonwealth, Jefferson; petition for rehearing overruled.

Lera & Parker vs Helm, Campbell;
Clark vs Clark, "
Dorn vs Helm, Campbell; were submitted on briefs.

Perry et al vs Fritz, Campbell; continued.

Babbitt et al vs Scruggins, Franklin; continued.

Jones et al vs McCawley et al, Jefferson; argued by Judge Marshall for appellees.

Kennedy vs Arthur, Kenton; reargument ordered for next December term.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Heidlebach Leasongood & Co. vs Markley & Co. Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Figg vs Murphy, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Blackman vs Smith et al, Green; "

Woodward vs trustees of Edmonton, Metcalfe; reversed.

Becher vs Barritt et al, Lawrence; reversed.

ORDERS.

Mills vs Tully, Fleming; response to petition, rehearing delivered, and petition overruled.

Field et al vs Wigginton, Hardin; motion to quash levy on fi fa overruled.

Jones et al vs McCawley, &c., Jefferson; the copies of surveys filed by consent, and argument continued by J. Speed Pirtle for appellants.

MARRIED,

At Memphis, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hines, Adjutant-General JOHN BOYLE, of the Kentucky State Militia, to Miss JENNIE P. LOONEY.

On the morning of the 21th inst., by Elder D. P. Henderson, Capt. JOHN L. McKINNEY, of Indianapolis, Ind., to Miss FANNIE ESTES, of this city.

On the 21st inst., by Elder D. P. Henderson, Mr. BENJ. F. DOBSON to Miss JOANNA A. YOUNG, both of this city.

At Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Morris, Mr. G. M. CRESAP to Miss V. E. LARUE, both of Elizabethtown, Ky.

In this city, at the residence of Stephen Decoursey, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. H. Brady, Mr. JOHN G. SMITH to Miss EMMA J. O'CONNER, daughter of Roderick O'Conner, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

By Rev. D. C. Culley, on the 20th inst., in Brandenburg, at the residence of Col. Robert Buckner, the bride's father, Miss MALINDA G. BUCKNER to Mr. CHARLES G. MORKMEN, of Meade county, Ky.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1863.

We continue our quotations for gold this day at 36@37 ℔ cent buying and 40@42 selling, and silver at 28@30 buying and 30@32 selling. Demand notes 31@37 buying, and 30@40 selling. Exchange is buying at par and selling at ¼ ℔ cent premium. Bankers buy Kentucky notes at 1 ℔ cent, and Indiana notes at ½@¾ ℔ cent premium. We quote the notes of the three old banks of Tennessee at 30@35 ℔ ct. discount. Other Southern money is quoted at 60@65 ℔ cent discount. Government certificates of Indebtedness are bought at [illegible]. Canada money 33@34. Country vouchers payable in this city, approved, 7@10 ℔ cent discount; payable in Cincinnati, nominal. Checks on Washington [illegible] cent discount.

BEANS—Sales at $2 ℔ bushel.

BATTING—Sales at 30@33c.

BAGGING—Sales at 15@16c.

BEESWAX, FEATHERS, AND GINSENG—Beeswax 35c, feathers 40@45c, ginseng 77c.

BUTTER—20@25c.

COTTON &c.—Yarns, in lots, 19@25c for the various numbers.

CANDLES AND SOAP—Mould candles 13½@14c, star 17@18c. German soap 7½@8c.

CHEESE—W. R. 11@11¼c; Blue Grass Dairy 12½@13c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—$5 50@5 75 for extra family, and $4 25@4 50 for superfine. Wheat may be quoted at 90c, 95c, and $1 00 for red and white. We quote corn at 70@75c for ear and 80c shelled. Sales of rye at 90c. Oats, new, at 50c from wagons. Barley at $1@$1 10. Sales shipstuffs at $25 ℔ ton, shorts at $23, and bran at $20.

SHEETINGS—Heavy. Sales of G.W. at 33@35c ℔ yard.

TALLOW—Held at 8@8½c.

EGGS—Light sales at 12c ℔ dozen.

GROCERIES—Unchanged; sales of sugar at 14@16½c ℔ lb. Molasses and syrup 50 to 7.c. Coffee 30@31c.

RICE—9½@10c.

PROVISIONS—Sides clear 6¾c, ribbed 5¾c; shoulders 4¾c; hams 9½@10c, canvassed 10½@11c; bacon shoulders 5½@6c ℔ lb.

TEAS—G. P. $1@1 50, Black $1@1 25.

POTATOES—Sales at $1 50@1 75 ℔ bbl.

HOPS—Sales at 16c.

HAY—Light sales of new in small quantities at $20@21 ℔ ton; from store, $23.

HEMP—Small sales at $90@110 ℔ ton.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Green 6½c, salt-cured 16@18c. Sole leather, Cincinnati oak, 33@39c; hemlock 35c, bridle $40@50 ℔ dozen. Hog skins $7 50@8 ℔ dozen. Uppers $36@42 ℔ dozen. Calf skins, city, $2@2 50; French $1@4 15.

IRON, NAILS, AND STEEL—Bar S. C. 4½@4¾c, charcoal 5½@5¾c, pig $48@53—hot and cold blast nails $4 75@5 for 10d; other sizes in proportion in lots of 100 kegs and upwards; retail $5 50. Cast-steel 25@30c; American blister 10c; steel slabs 11c, and wings 12c.

JEANS—Heavy goods 55c; fine goods 70@80c.

LARD—Sales at 9½@10c.

MESS PORK—Old mess, in small lots, 9½c, with little demand. Holders of sound lots are asking more.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Sales of Kentucky at 55@75c; extra $1.

OILS—Linseed at $1 05. Coal oil 65@70c per gallon. Tanners' $1 20. Lard oil 90@95c.

RAGS—5½c.

SALT—53c.

WOOL—Washed 40@50c. In grease 35@40c.

PAINTS—White Lead $9@12 per 100 pounds; red lead 14c. Extract Logwood 15@16c.

WHISKY—Sales at 50½@51c.

MACKERELS—No. 1 in kits at $2 50 and No. 2 at $2.

SHOTS—$2@2 25.

ONIONS—Command $3 ℔ bbl.

FLAXSEED—Sales of new at $1 25 ℔ bushel.

ALCOHOL—Advanced to 99c ℔ gallon.

STARCH—Sales at 4½@5½c.

SEEDS—Clover $6 50, timothy $2 50.

TOBACCO—The sales during the present week have been fair, footing up about 120 hogsheads. The prices have been better.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market—Downing & Herr.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28, 1863.

The receipts, sales, and transactions of live stock at this yard during the past week have been good, and a fair business has been done. The Government contractors have been purchasing freely, and they take all the heavy flesh cattle that are offered at medium prices. The butchers have been buying freely such cattle as suit their trade, so that but few remain unsold. There have been no extra cattle offered. The arrivals were mostly common and second rate.

The receipts of hogs have been small, and prices remain about the same as last quoted.

The arrivals of sheep in the market have been small. None in the market at present; all sold at fair prices. Sheep are now in demand.

PRICES—Cattle, first quality and extra, at from $3 75 [illegible], and second rate at from $2 25@2 75, and third rate at from $1 50@2 ℔ 100 ℔s gross. Hogs $4 50@5 ℔ 100 ℔s gross for good quality and extra, and from $4@3 25 for shoats and light thin hogs. Sheep and lambs at from $2@3 ℔ head.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST REPORT.

Cattle	432 head.
Sheep	38 "
Hogs	190 "

Bourbon House Stock Market—H. F. Vissman.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.

The cattle market has been tolerably brisk this week, and prices about 15c ℔ 100 ℔s better for fair and good. The inferior grades are hard to sell.

Sheep are in good demand, and have advanced fully 25c.

Hogs are unchanged.

Sales of cattle—Choice and extra, [illegible]; fair to good, 2½@3c. Common and rough are dull at 1@2c, gross weight.

Sheep heavy, and sell at 3@3½c, gross weight; inferior at $2 25@2 75 per head. Lambs at $1@3 per head, according to quality.

Hogs well fatted and heavy at 4@5c, gross weight; common and stock hogs dull at 2½@3c, gross weight.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

Cattle	232 head.
Hogs	[illegible] head.
Sheep and lambs	77 head.

OXLEY'S MONTHLY TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Sept. 1, 1863.

With little appearance of activity, the sales of tobacco in the London market during the month of August are reported to reach nearly 1,000 hhds. Of this total, Western strips constituted less than 300 hhds, the remainder being made up by Kentucky leaf and Marylands in about equal proportions.

The market generally continues extremely quiet, and, although the transactions in Stemmed tobacco as noted above have again been limited in extent they have tended to confirm the views expressed in our circular of the 3d ultimo, and in lieu of the quotations hitherto repeated as nominal, we have revised the subjoined table to indicate as closely as possible the rates at which purchases could be effected.

	Western. Stm'd.	Western. Unstm'd.
Stock Sept. 1, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]
" same period 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]

Western Leaf 12 to 56. Stemmed 27 to 35.

JOHN STEWART OXLEY & CO.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3, 1863.

Since our circular of 4th ultimo, the business in tobacco in the Liverpool market, though not greater in quantity, has been somewhat more general in its character than during the preceding month.

The distribution of sales in the Liverpool tobacco market during the month of August is as follows, namely:

	West Leaf.	West. Stem'd.	Md.	Total.
For home trade	56	153	105	314
For Ireland	32	189	8	229
For Scotland	1	51	—	52
For exportation	103	4	—	107
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above it will be seen that Western strips were in better request both by manufacturers and Irish dealers, and it is to be hoped that the concessions submitted to by holders will lead to business on a more extensive scale than we have of late been able to record.

Western Leaf 16@26 ℔ 100. Stemmed 27 to 32 ℔ 100.

JOHN STEWART OXLEY & CO.

Wanted,

FLAX-SEED, FEATHERS, MUSTARD SEED, and GRASS SEEDS of all kinds.

We are now buying the above Seeds &c., for cash, and paying the highest market price.

s6 d&w1* A. G. MUNN & CO.

Jefferson County Farm For Sale.

I NOW OFFER MY FARM FOR sale, containing about 180 acres of land; 150 acres clear, part of it under cultivation, about 85 acres well set in grass and clover. There are on the place a comfortable dwelling, carriage house, smoke house, granaries, cow stable, horse stable for 15 horses, cistern, wine press, wine cellar, vegetable cellar, bath house, &c., &c. Also, three acres vineyard in full bearing, and a young orchard of four acres of choice fruit now in bearing, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and plums. There is plenty of stock water, and some never failing springs on the place. Also, two new corn cribs.

This farm is situated one mile from Hobbs's Depot, 12 miles east of Louisville, and in a healthy, good neighborhood, within two miles of five Churches, and one Male Academy and one Female Academy close by. The Louisville and Frankfort Railroad runs on the margin of the southern line of this land.

I will sell this farm for one-third cash, the balance on time, with interest. Come and see it. Apply on the premises to JOHN B. HEATER.

s23 d&w3w

Journal copy daily and weekly three weeks and charge this office.—*Democrat.*

Farm for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL MY FARM ON Salt River, six miles from its mouth and twenty-five miles from Louisville, in Bullitt county. The farm is pleasantly located, very healthy, and is a most desirable place. It has on it a good dwelling and all necessary out-houses. Apply on the premises.

s24 d3aw1* NELSON GOLDSMITH.

For Sale, 825 Acres Tobacco Land in Christian County.

A DEMAND for money induces me to offer a most desirable farm, situated ten miles south of Hopkinsville, Ky., on the Cerulean Mill road. It is surrounded by wealth, intelligence, schools, churches, mills, &c., and is within two and a half miles of the turnpike to the Cumberland river. Five hundred acres are in a fine state of cultivation, and the remainder finely timbered; barns to cure seventy acres tobacco; land equally divided by road; with three tenements, and an abundance of fruit at each of them; two good wells; two never-failing springs, and stock water in abundance, with every improvement suited to a well-arranged home.

I will sell the whole or a part of said land, give possession at any desirable time, and divide payments to suit purchasers. It is suitable for two good or four small farms. If the above is not sold by the 25th of September next, I will, on the 10th of October, sell to the highest bidder said land. I will also sell my entire crop, stock, farm utensils, &c., at the same time. Terms made known on day of sale.

j14 dtd&w2 R. J. DAVIS.

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COAL OIL CRATER

WILL WARM FOOD FOR THE BODY, HEAT water or steep herbs, &c., for the sick, make water hot for shaving or toddy, cook a few oysters, boil or fry eggs, make tea and coffee, toast bread, &c., in less time and expense than by any other means known. Can be used on any Coal Oil Lamp without obscuring the light. Price 25 cents; by mail, postage paid, 50 cents. A liberal discount made to dealers.

WM. SKENE & CO., BULLITT STREET, Sole Agents for Louisville.

a15 j&b&w

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a21 d&w3m&w1y

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

BY PROFESSOR LIEBIG.

The experience derived from the cultivation of tobacco gives a clear view of the processes in the development of an annual leafy plant.

In the tobacco plant, the overground and the underground parts grow with perfect equality; the root gains in extent, in the same proportion as the stem lengthens and the leaves increase in number and size. There is no appearance of sudden changes in the direction of organic activity, no shooting, but the phases of life in the plant follow in steady, continuous progression. Even while the top of the stem bears ripe seeds, and the lower leaves have withered, the side shoots of the plant are often still putting forth flower buds, the seeds of which will ripen at a much later period.

The tobacco plant is remarkable for producing in its organism two nitrogenous compounds, of which the one, nicotine, contains neither sulphur nor oxygen; while the other, albumen, is identical with the sulphurous and oxygenized constituents of the cereals and other alimentary plants.

The commercial value of tobacco leaves is in an inverse ratio to the amount of albumen they contain, that sort of tobacco being most highly esteemed by smokers which contains the least albumen; for the latter ingredient, in the burning of the dry leaves, emits on carbonization a most disagreeable smell of burnt horn shavings. The leaves rich in albumen contain, as a rule, more nicotine than those which are poor in albumen; they give the strongest kinds of tobacco, many of which cannot be smoked unmixed.

The tobacco leaves cultivated in France and Germany are manufactured either into smoking tobacco or into snuff. For the fabrication of snuff leaves which are rich in albumen and nicotine are preferred to those containing a smaller amount of those ingredients. The leaves intended for snuff are, either when still entire, or after being ground to powder, subjected to a kind of fermentation, which takes place pretty speedily, with evolution of heat if they are kept moistened with water. From the putrefaction of the albumen there arises a considerable quantity of ammonia, which is a principal ingredient of German snuff, and is also occasionally increased by the manufacturers by moistening with carbonate of ammonia or caustic ammonia, to suit the taste of consumers.

The leaves intended for smoking are also improved in quality by a slight process of fermentation, which serves to diminish the quantity of albumen in them.

These preliminary remarks will help explain the different methods of cultivating tobacco.

The size of the leaf in length and breadth, its light or dark color, the height of the stem, the amount of produce, and the greater or less proportion of albumen and nicotine, all depend very essentially upon the manuring of the plant.

The plant succeeds best in Europe, on light, sandy, humose, loamy, or marly soils. The strongest kinds, richest in albumen and nicotine, are grown on virgin land, and on heavy clay soil manured with bone dust, shavings and clippings of horns and claws, blood, bristles, human excrements, oilcake and liquid manure.

In Havana, tobacco is grown on Virgin soil, on cleared forest lands, which are often burnt first, as is done in Virginia. The best qualities (the poorest in albumen), are yielded in the third year of cultivation.

From this it would appear that animal manure abounding in nitrogen (ammonia), favors the production of nitrogenous constituents; but the soil, on the other hand, which is poor in ammonia, and probably contains the nitrogen in the form of nitric acid, produces leaves containing much less albumen and nicotine.

The effect of removing the tobacco plant from the rearing beds to the field is very striking. Transplanted into the new soil, the young tobacco plant proceeds in the first instance, like seed in the process of germination, to produce roots; the leaves already formed wither on transplantation, and their movable constituents, together with the store of organizable matter collected in the roots, are applied to the production of numerous branch radicles. A second transplantation has a still more favorable effect upon the underground organs of absorption.

As the direction of the organic operation in summer plants is entirely turned to the formation of seed, and as this consumes the materials which give activity to the roots and leaves, the tobacco planter breaks out, when the plant has put forth six to ten leaves, the heart of the middle stem, on which the flowers and seed capsules grow. Stripped thus of the crown, the whole vigor of the plant is now directed to the buds between the leaves and stem, and these put forth side shoots which are treated like the principal stem—that is to say, they are either broken away, or simply cracked by twisting. Thus the leaves retain the organizable matter subsequently produced, and increase in mass and size, while the amount of water in them diminishes. By the middle of September the leaves lose their green color, and are spotted with yellow blotches, imparting a marbled look; they become parchment like, feel dry to the touch, get flaccid, with the ends drooping to the ground, and, when arrived at full maturity, are viscous, clammy, and readily come off the stem.

This treatment is variously modified, according to the several varieties of tobacco, and the different countries in which it is grown. The so-called common English tobacco, which is particularly rich in nicotine, is often allowed by planters to run to seed, in order to effect a separation of the nitrogenous constituents, the albumen forsaking the leaves and lodging in the seed.

In the young shoots, buds, and generally in all parts in which the production of cells is most actively carried on, the sulphureous and nitrogenous constituents (albumen) accumulate, and thus the younger leaves are always richer in these substances than the older. The leaves nearest the ground (sand leaves) give a milder, the upper leaves a stronger tobacco. In those varieties which are not particularly rich in nicotine and albumen, the sand leaves are of much less value than the upper leaves. A mild tobacco always means a tobacco poor in narcotic constituents.

The course pursued by the European tobacco planter, who lays a superabundance of animal manure upon his fields, is the exact reverse of that adopted by the American planter, who cultivates his plants upon a field that has never been manured. The one seeks to reduce or dilute the narcotic, sulphureous, and nitrogenous constituents of the leaves; the other to concentrate them. Accordingly, the American planter breaks the lower leaves in their full vigor, when the plant has attained to half growth; the European planter attaches the greatest value to the fully developed upper leaves.

As the tobacco plant, like all annuals, only yields up its whole store of organizable matter at the ripening of the seed, the stem does not die after the loss of the leaves, but the materials still remaining in it, and the roots cause the stem to send forth fresh shoots, and frequently even leaves, though small-sized ones. In the West Indies, Maryland, and Virginia, before the gathering of the leaves, the stems are notched immediately above the ground, so that they lean over without being severed from the root. In warm weather the water in the leaves evaporates, and the motion of the sap ensues from the stems and roots towards the leaves in which the sap is thus concentrated as the plant withers. The tobacco planters on the Rhine have found that a superior tobacco, poorer in albumen and nicotine, is produced if, instead of breaking the leaves off in the field, the plant with the leaves on it is cut down just above the ground, and hung up to dry with the top downwards. The stem will, under these circumstances, continue to vegetate for a time, sending forth small shoots, which gradually turn in an upward direction and put forth flower buds. In these flower buds the sulphureous and nitrogenous constituents are collected from the leaves, which lose these ingredients in the same proportion, and are thereby improved in quality.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, 3 MILES FROM CRAWFISH SPRINGS, GA., September 19th, 1863.

An engagement began this morning at 11 o'clock, with a heavy attack on Gen. Thomas, forming the left wing. At the same time an attack, so light as to be suspected as a feint, was made on the left, composed of the troops under McCook and Crittenden. The fight on the left was very desperate. The enemy was repulsed, but, on being reinforced, regained the position, from which they were subsequently driven after a desperate engagement of an hour and a half.

Thomas charged them for nearly a mile, punishing them severely. About 2 o'clock the rebels made a dash at Carter's division, composed of Vancleve's and Reynolds's brigades. Vancleve was struck on the right flank, and, being vigorously pushed, fell back until Carter was broken, and his troops much scattered. Gen. Thomas, on the left, and Davis on the right, threw forward their forces vigorously toward the gap, and, after a hard fight, recovered the ground. The fight on the extreme right has been light, the enemy apparently proposing to get between us and Chattanooga.

The general engagement ended by 4 P. M., but about 6 Palmer, who had gathered the scattered forces, and Negley, who had been sent from the right flank to feel the centre, pushed forward and re-established the line, as it had been before, parallel and along the Chicamauga Creek. The country is level, thickly overgrown with small timber and brush, which renders it unfavorable to the use of artillery, and very little has been used. The casualties in wounded are heavy, but surprisingly light in killed for so heavy a musketry engagement.

The engagement on the left was one continuous roll of musketry for hours. No general officers were injured. Cols. Heg and Bradley, commanding brigades, were wounded. Col. Jones, 36th Ohio: Col. Carroll, Maj. Vannatta, 10th Indiana, wounded. Lieut. Jones, company A, 10th Indiana, killed. Lieut. Colonel Hunt, 4th Kentucky; Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, 2d Ohio; Lieut. Birnam, Lieut. Ludlow, Lieut. Fessenden, battery H, 5th artillery; Lieut. Floyd, battery I, 4th artillery; Captain Brown, 51st Illinois, wounded. Lieutenant Searles, A. A. G. Starkweather's brigade, killed.

The 79th Indiana captured a full battery. Battery H, 5th Artilllery, was lost and recaptured. The fight is not yet over, but will probably be renewed to-morrow.

Rebel prisoners taken represent the corps of Hill, Polk, Johnson, and Longstreet in co-operation with Bragg.

Our men are in the best spirits and eager to begin anew.

[Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

All the Richmond papers of the 16th and 17th received here mention that Lee's army has been in line of battle for some days, but seem to intimate that it will remain on the defensive. This would seem to indicate that Lee is not strong, and is accepted as confirmation of the reports that troops have been sent South from Virginia.

Another special to the Post, dated the 19th, says the railroad north of Washington, which was carried away, has been repaired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

A special to the Herald says recent official advices state that one of the rebel rams was ready to sail from England, and was supposed to be waiting a favorable opportunity.

Gov. Cortes, of Sonora, waited upon Secretary Seward to-day. Rumor says his object is to establish, if possible, an alliance with the United States against the French invasion of Mexico.

Gen. Butler is about to re-enter the field.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

A Washington special states that the reported evacuation of Richmond can probably be accounted for by the fact that the rebels are withdrawing stores from the line of the Tennessee railroad and scattering them south through North Carolina towards Atlanta. This is caused by the capture of East Tennessee by Burnside.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels appear in increased force along the Rapid Ann, as though determined to resist a crossing by our forces, but showing no disposition to cross themselves.

A small number of prisoners who were brought, including a rebel captain, who reports that Lee is still in command, though they are aware of rumors of his resignation.

It is not believed that a battle is imminent, unless the rebels resolve to cross. The Rapid Ann is much swollen.

A Morris Island letter reports the rebels extremely busy in repairing Sumpter. Steamers are constantly plying there from the city with materials therefor.

A deserter says, after strengthening Sumpter and planting more batteries on James Island, Beauregard intends to assume the offensive, in order, if possible, to gain possession of Morris Island.

Charleston is said to be full of rebel troops. Other accounts state that it may be a week yet before Gilmore can open fire upon Charleston.

Gen. Gilmore had issued a congratulatory order to his troops on the capture of Morris Island, in which he says the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of our artillery.

The explosion of a rebel magazine near Fort Johnson is confirmed.

The iron-clad Roanoke has been put in fighting trim, owing to a rumor that the rebel iron-clads are about to make an attempt to escape from James River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.

The steamer Golden Age arrived last night. Dates from the City of Mexico via Acapulco to the 10th of August, are received. The substance of the news is the activity of guerillas, who occupied the main roads leading to the capital; had captured several French trains, causing much suffering from scarcity of provisions.

Communication with Vera Cruz is constantly interrupted by guerillas, who occupied Jalappa and Orizaba.

Saligny, the French Minister, had been poisoned, causing dangerous illness.

The ship John Jay has arrived here from Kanagawa, August 10th.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18.

We have an arrival from below but there is no news from Vicksburg or any point south. Arkansas is growing uninteresting since Steele has taken Little Rock. Large numbers of Confederates deserted when Price gave up the place. When last heard from the rebel army was at Arkadelphia, the head of navigation on the Washita river. It is believed that their army will continue to retreat as ours advances until it gets into Texas.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac does not possess much interest beyond its general character.

A great number of prisoners, including a rebel Captain, were brought to Washington to-day.

Officers from the army are of opinion that both armies will still remain on the defensive, the Rapid Ann, instead of the Rappahannock, separating them as heretofore.

Unofficial letters to Assistant Secretary Fox from Admiral Dahlgren show quite clearly that there are no differences between the latter and Gen. Gilmore, and that everything is progressing favorably.

Information in the possession of the department leads to the anticipation of brilliant results in a short time from the siege of Charleston.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.

[Special to the Gazette.]

The Cairo expedition under Gen. Crocker, from Natchez to Alexandria, captured several cannon, destroyed the fortifications at Alexandria, and captured a large quantity of stores, cattle, and mules.

KNOXVILLE, Sept 16.

On Wednesday Lieutenant Colonel Hays, with 300 men of the 100th Ohio, was attacked near Tifford, 93 miles up the railroad, by 1,800 rebels, under Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, were finally compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 19.

A despatch to the Herald says that seven deserters were shot on the 15th.

The Rapid Ann has risen several feet.

We have lost in skirmishing during the past week, 93 men and 5 officers. The troops are in fine condition. The enemy's left is ascertained to be on Crooked river.

It is said to be definitely ascertained that Ewell's corps has gone to Chattanooga. A lady from Richmond confirms the passage of a large number of troops from Lee's army, destination conceded to be South-west.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

The Washington correspondence of the Herald has a statement to the effect that Alexander H. Stevens's mission to Washington was to consult with the Federal authorities as to whether satisfactory terms of compromise might be arranged so the Confederacy might be saved the disgrace of inviting foreign aid, said aid to be an arrangement with France, she to assist the rebels with fleets and armies in exchange for the possession of Texas.

It is alleged that Stephens is now in Paris effecting this arrangement.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 21.

The battle on the 19th resulted well for us, having held our own as established on the left and contracted forces during the day. In the morning we held a handsome line, with the right on the hills, and the left protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. The left rested on the east side of the Roseville and Lafayette road, about four miles south of Rossville. In the fight of the 19th we lost about 600 killed, and 2,000 wounded, and were ahead three pieces of artillery. The men were in splendid spirits. The engagement was resumed at 9 A. M. on the 20th by an attempt of the rebels to storm Thomas's left and front.

Several times they were severely repulsed with heavy loss to them and very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was one of the most terrific of the war. A continuous fire of musketry and artillery was being kept up with deadly effect. During this the right and centre were not engaged. For a time the enemy, finding assault vain, maneuvred to the left with the intention of throwing a force on the Rossville road and attacking Thomas on the left flank. At this juncture Thomas ordered Branan, who had one brigade in reserve and two with Reynolds, holding the key of the position, which was Thomas's right, to move to the left of the line to protect his flank.

General Rosecrans, at the same time, sent Davis and Van Cleve from the right and centre to support Brannan in the effort to hold the line to Rossville and protect Thomas's left flank. On perceiving the withdrawal of the skirmishers in front of the divisions and moving from the right and centre, the enemy made a vigorous attack on that part of the line, piercing the centre and cutting off Davis and Sheridan from the left, and driving the centre into the mountains. Both the right and centre being much scattered, without very serious loss in killed and wounded.

Thomas's right became exposed to a most terrific flank attack, and Reynolds's and Brennan's and the right of Thomas's line was swung round his extreme left. This also fell back a short distance on the Rossville road. Parts of the centre were gathered up and reported to Thomas, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements. At one o'clock Gen. Granger, with one division of reserves, came up, and was at once thrown into the centre, driving the enemy handsomely from his position in a strong ridge, with heavy loss, the fire from one of Granger's batteries mowing them down. This fight lasted only half an hour or so, with slight loss to us. We regret to say that Capt. Bussell, Granger's Adjutant, was killed ere he had been in the fight ten minutes. After this desperate and bloody repulse the enemy remained quiet until about four o'clock, persisting, however, in maneuvreing on both flanks, their full and correct information regarding this country enabling them to do so with great facility. Having gotten again upon our flanks, the enemy made a vigorous attack, and a fight occurred which has no parallel in the history of this army. Colonel Harker's brigade, of Wood's division, holding the left, covered themselves with glory, and on the right centre Brannan, Baird, Reynolds, and Palmer, with parts of their division, fought most gallantly, while Stedman and Granger, with the reserve, drove the enemy at every point where they went in. At five o'clock Gen. Thomas was still triumphant, and on our left held his line of the morning, but the right the enemy drove back to a line nearly at right angles with that of the morning. Two lines of retreat were open to him to Chattanooga, on one of which he fell back to Rossville during the night. Our losses have necessarily been heavy, but the list of killed will be surprisingly light, and in the two days' engagement we have not suffered more in men than the enemy. In the charge by Thomas on the first day the enemy lost more than we did the whole day. What our losses in prisoners and material are is not now known. Our loss in killed will reach twelve hundred, and our wounded will amount to seven thousand, most of them slight wounds. Among the general officers killed are General Lytle, Col. Key, Col. King, commanding brigade, and Col. Baltleton, 101st Illinois. Among the wounded are General Morton, of Rosecrans's staff, Col. Craxter, 4th Kentucky cavalry, Col. Funkhouser, 98th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Mudge, 11th Michigan, and Lieut.-Col. Hunt, 4th Kentucky.

Colonel Bradley, commanding a brigade in Sheridan's division; Col. Chas. Anderson, 6th Ohio; Major Wildman, 18th Kentucky; Lieut. Col. Tripp, 6th Ind; Lieut. Col. Armstrong, 93d Ohio; Major Johnston, 22d Ill.; Lieut. Col. Maxwell, 2d Ohio, all slightly. Lieut. Col. Vaughn, 17th Ky.; Col. Stanly, 18th Ohio; Maj. Brown, 68th Ohio; Maj. Dawson, 19th Infantry; all slight. Gen. John H. King is reported wounded and a prisoner.

We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1,300 of his men.

Gen. Garfield telegraphs from Rossville at 8:40 P. M. on the 20th that Thomas has left Baird's, Brannon's, Reynolds's Wood's and Palmer's divisions in good order, and has maintained almost the exact position occupied in the morning, except that the right has swung back. Lytle fought a most terrific battle, and has damaged the enemy badly. Gen. Granger's troops moved up just in time, who fought magnificently. The fighting was far fiercer than ever saw. Our men not only held the ground, but at many points drove the enemy splendidly. Longstreet's Virginians have got their bellies full. Nearly every division in the field exhausted its ammunition. Turchin charged the rebel line and took five hundred prisoners, became enveloped, swept around behind their lines, and cut his way out in another place, but abandoned his prisoners.

Another brigade was attacked just at the close of the fight, and, its ammunition being exhausted, it "went in" with the bayonet, and drove the enemy, taking 200 prisoners, and have them yet. On the whole Thomas and Granger have done the enemy fully as much injury to-day, as they have suffered from him, and successfully repelled repeated combined attacks most fiercely made of the rebel army, frequently pressing the front and both flanks at the same time.

Gen. Mitchell left Crawfish Springs with his trains safe with him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

A letter from the army of the Potomac to-night states that many of the substitutes who had deserted were shot in the several corps at the close of last week. Prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders without hope of pardon.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.

The steamer Marcella was boarded and plundered on the 15th at Dover Landing, Lafayette county. Three soldiers of the 5th State Militia, returning home on furlough, were taken two miles into the woods and shot. The boat was not burned.

During the past week 5,000 persons crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refugees from the border counties. Cass county, under Ewing's order, is mostly depopulated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, who is now in Paris, it is positively alleged, has written to friends in New York that Napoleon and Jeff Davis have recently formed a treaty of recognition through the agency of Slidell.

It is again asserted that the Grand Duke Maximillian accepts the Mexican throne.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CAIRO, Sept. 21.

The steamer G. W. Graham arrived at noon to-day, bringing Memphis dates to the evening of the 19th.

The Bulletin of the 19th says the latest advices from Little Rock represent that our forces captured six hundred prisoners at that place, and General Davidson, with a large cavalry force, was following the enemy up closely. It was believed they would not stop long enough to make fight unless they should obtain great and manifest advantage.

Your correspondent, under the same date, has the following from Arkansas:

"We have intelligence to the effect that Price's army, having been reduced to eight hundred men, is fleeing before General Dawdron's cavalry toward Texas. Some parties from Arkansas bring intelligence that the number of Confederates who have come in and surrendered to General Steele will amount to nearly 7,000 or 8,000. I think this is exaggerated some."

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

The movement of the army of the Potomac commenced so as to send forward Buford's cavalry across the Rapid Ann. The crossing was effected without opposition. It is presumed that but a feeble force of rebels will be found between Meade and Richmond, and commanders who have resisted the accumulated evidence of heavy detachments sent from Lee's army southward now seem inclined to admit the fact since the news of the Chattanooga battles has begun to arrive.

Rosecrans is fighting the whole Southern Confederacy.

The bureau of exchange here received a letter a day or two since from Commissioner Ould, at Richmond, informing them that 12,000 prisoners paroled by Grant had been returned to the field, and, in the exchange referred to, the same number of our prisoners delivered.

The whole statement in regard to the delivery of prisoners is a lie. Not a man of our own has been returned for these 12,000 who were there armed, and have undoubtedly participated in the late battles at Chattanooga.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

The morning papers contain various speculations relative to the late battles of General Rosecrans, all of which are, however, discredited by the last report sent to press at an early hour this morning, under date of Chattanooga, Sept. 22d.

The Tribune's special says, the general summing up is, after two days' severe fighting, in which Rosecrans with greatly inferior forces bore the shock of 140,000 rebels, comprising the armies of Bragg and Johnston, half of Lee's army, and all of Pemberton's scattered troops that could be gathered together, he deemed it prudent to fall back on Chattanooga, which he did in good order.

At last accounts he had established communication with the cavalry of Burnside, who is severely censured for not having arrived earlier. Two of Rosecrans's divisions are reported not to have behaved very well.

It is believed Rosecrans will be put in a position to enable him to resume the offensive. Meantime he is thought to be strong enough to hold his ground. There is at least reason to believe a portion of what remains of Lee's army will soon be occupied.

After the 23d all volunteers serving in three years' organizations, and having less than one year to serve, will, on re-enlisting for three years or during the war, be entitled to a bounty of $402 provided for veteran volunteers.

It is prophesied that but a feeble force of rebels intervenes between Meade and Richmond. Commanders who have doubted accumulated evidence that many detachments have been sent from Lee's army South, now seem inclined to admit it since the news of the Chattanooga battle. Rosecrans is fighting the whole Southern Confederacy.

A gentleman who left Falmouth a few days ago reports that there was no rebel force at or near Fredericksburg, and but few pickets were to be seen. The same party says there is only one brigade, and as low down as Germania, on the Rapid Ann, there is only one squad of rebel troops now north of the Rappahannock and east of the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

The Herald's Washington special says that nothing has been talked of in Washington to-day except the fate of Rosecrans's army. It is officially ascertained that he has fallen back to Chattanooga to await the arrival of Burnside's force, which was yesterday within thirty miles, and was expected to be up with him to-day, when a forward movement would be promptly made on the lines of the enemy at Pigeon Mountain.

The rebel army, upon the junction of Burnside with Rosecrans, would be badly beaten and compelled to fall back upon Rome or Atlanta. In the meantime much solicitude is expressed in regard to the movements of Gen. Meade to take advantage of the depletion of the rebel army in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

According to official despatches received here, dated as late as 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, Rosecrans had information that Longstreet's corps had reinforced Bragg's army before the battle of Saturday, and it was subsequently stated by deserters from the rebel army that Ewell's corps had also come to his assistance.

A telegram was received here to-day, from the officer in command at Chattanooga, which speaks in most encouraging terms of the general result of the actions of Saturday and Sunday, in which, according to his representations, the Union army achieved a substantial success, the enemy losing the most in killed and wounded.

A prisoner taken from Bragg's army says Mobile has been stripped of troops for Bragg's army, and that some troops have been sent to him from Charleston, and also troops from Lee's army were in the late fight—in fact, that the whole Confederacy seemed concentrated there for an attack on Rosecrans.

A rebel despatch has been intercepted on the extreme front of the army of the Potomac, wherein the rebel commander of the army of Northern Virginia is informed, from Richmond, that Bragg engaged Rosecrans on Saturday and Sunday, capturing two pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners.

The State and National Republican, in their late editions this afternoon, have accounts evidently received from official sources. The longer one, from the Evening Star, is as follows: On Saturday, the 19th, a demonstration was made by the rebels in strong force, which appears to have been repulsed by the force under Thomas, with the advantage on the Federal side. On Sunday an engagement commenced late in the morning. The first gun was fired at 9 A. M., but no considerable firing took place till 10 o'clock.

Previous to 10 o'clock, General Rosecrans rode the whole length of our line. Soon after the battle commenced, Gen. Thomas, who held the left, began to call for reinforcements. About 12 o'clock word came that he had been forced to retire. The second line of reinforcements were then sent to him, and McCook's whole corps, which was on the right and as a reserve in the centre, was also sent to him. General Wood, of Crittenden's corps, and Van Cleve, who held the front and centre, were also ordered to the left, where the fury of cannonade showed that the enemy was massed, and their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan, of Gen. McCook's corps, but hardly had these divisions taken their places in the line, when the rebel force, which had slackened, burst out in immense volleys on the centre. This lasted 20 minutes, when Van Cleve, on Thomas's right, was seen to give way, but in tolerable order. Soon after which the lines of Reynolds and Davis broke in disorder, born down by the enemy's columns, which are said to have consisted of Polk's corps. These two divisions were the only ones thrown into much disorder. Those of Negley and Van Cleve were thrown into confusion, but soon rallied and held their places, the first on the left and the second on the right of Thomas's corps. Davis and Sheridan, late in the day, succeeded in rallying about 8,000 of their forces and joined Thomas. Gen. Thomas, finding himself cut off from the right, brought his division into position for independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horse-shoe along the crest of a wooded ridge. He was soon joined by Granger from Rossville with a division of Gen. McCook and Gen. Steadman's division, and with these forces firmly maintained the fight till after dark. Our troops were as immovable as the rocks they stood upon. The enemy repeatedly hurled against them the dense columns which had routed Davis and Sheridan in the morning, but every onset was repulsed, with dreadful slaughter. Failing first on one and then on the other point of our lines, the rebels for hours vainly sought to break them. Gen. Thomas seemed to have inspired every soldier by his unconquerable firmness, and Gen. Granger, with his hat torn by bullets, rode like a lion wherever the combat was thickest.

Every division commander bore himself gloriously, and among them Generals Turchin, Hazen, and Parker especially distinguished themselves. Turchin charged through the rebel lines with the bayonet, and, being surrounded, forced his way back again. Parker, who had two horses shot under him Saturday, forming his men in one line, made them lie down until the enemy was close upon them, when suddenly they rose and delivered their fire with such effect that the assailing colum fell back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with their killed. When night fell this body of heroes stood on the same ground occupied by them in the morning, their spirits being unbroken. Their losses are not yet estimated.

General Thomas telegraphed on Monday forenoon that that the troops were in high spirits. He brought off all his wounded. Of the sick and wounded at Crawfish Springs, including our main hospital, nearly all had been brought away.

The number of prisoners taken by the enemy will hardly exceed 2,000 besides the wounded, of whom not more than 1,000 could have fallen into the hands of the rebels. Most of our losses in artillery were occasioned by the killing of the horses.

Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night after the battle had closed. Gen. Rosecrans had issued an order for all his troops to concentrate with the forces at Chattanooga. In the last two assaults our troops fought with the bayonet, their ammunition being exhausted.

The latest information that has reached this city is from Chattanooga last evening, and was to the effect that Gen. Rosecrans would concentrate on Chattanooga last night. Thomas had been engaged with the enemy prior to 5 P. M. yesterday, and it was therefore questionable whether he would be able to reach Chattanooga last night. There were indications that the enemy was contemplating a demonstration on another part of our line this evening.

[Special to the Post.]

The Government has received intelligence from Gen. Rosecrans's army this morning. This news is of a more cheering character than that previously received. The Government has made preparations for meeting every contingency that is likely to occur in the field of Rosecrans's operations.

MARRIED,

On the 15th instant, by Rev. Father Wissman, at St. Patrick's Church, JOHN BRADY to Miss BELLE JACQUES, all of this city.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Mr. Brunes, Mr. G. N. McCALLUM, of this city, to Miss MAGGIE ARMSTRONG, of Jefferson county, Indiana.

On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Richard Dearing, HENRY A. SMITH, formerly of Louisville, to Miss KATE HOKE, of Jefferson county.

On Sunday evening, Sept. 20, at the Shelby-street M. E. Church, by Chaplain J. H. Bristow, Mr. JOHN CAIN, of the U. S. Army, to Miss MARTHA ANN DELPH, of the city of Louisville.

By Rev. S. L. Murrell, on the 22d day of September, 1863, Mr. HARVEY K. WELLS, of Lebanon Junction, to Miss CHARLOTTE G. MAGILL, of Hardin county, Ky.

September 22d, by the Rev. Thos. Bottomley, Mr. F. VAN SEGGERN and Miss M. ELIZABETH MURPHY, all of this city.

Near Cynthiana, Ky., Sept. 17, by the Rev. George Morrison, Mr. JAMES S. FRISELL to Miss MARY S. GIVENS.

DIED,

On the morning of the 20th inst., in the 7th year of her age, Mrs. SUSAN HASSELL.

On Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, Sept. 21st, HENRY CAMPBELL, aged two years and ten months, son of V. B. and Lue E. Bartlett.

At her father's house in Elizabethtown, on the 12th day of September, after a protracted and painful illness, Miss BETTIE HAYCRAFT, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Haycraft and Sarah B. Haycraft.

On the 17th inst., at Memphis, Tenn., EDWARD TWYMAN, in the 27th year of his age.

For Sale, 825 Acres Tobacco Land in Christian County.

A DEMAND for money induces me to offer a most desirable farm, situated ten miles south of Hopkinsville, Ky., on the Corn Mill road. It is surrounded by wealth, intelligence, schools, churches, mills, &c., and is within two and a half miles of the turnpike to the Cumberland river. Five hundred acres are in a fine state of cultivation, and the remainder finely timbered; barns to cure seventy acres tobacco; land equally divided by road; with three tenements, and an abundance of fruit at each of them; two good wells; two never-failing springs, and stock water in abundance, with every improvement suited to a well-arranged home.

I will sell the whole or a part of said land, give possession at any desirable time, and divide payments to suit purchasers. It is suitable for two good or four small farms. If the above is not sold by the 25th of September next, I will, on the 10th of October, sell to the highest bidder said land. I will also sell my entire crop, stock, farm utensils, &c., at the same time. Terms made known on day of sale.

j14 dtd&w2 B. J. DAVIS.

D. R. YOUNG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic
DRY GOODS,
No. 529 Main st.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Are now receiving a full and complete stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
To which the attention of the city and country trade is invited.
s29 dlm&w1m

GALT HOUSE,
Corner Main and Second streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.
ROBERT A. BELL HAVING PURCHASED THE interest of the late B. J. Adams in the above-named House from the 1st of August, he becomes an active partner in conducting the same under the style of MILLER & BELL.
SILAS F. MILLER, ROB'T A. BELL. [Democrat copy.] a29 d&w2m

HEMP WANTED.
I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for good Hemp. W. A. RICHARDSON, Bullitt street, Louisville, Ky.
s22 w1

NOTICE.

TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES of G. Taylor Lane, late of the city of Lancaster, Pa., deceased: You are hereby notified to be and appear in the Orphan's Court of Lancaster county, to be held on the 16th day of November, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to accept or refuse to accept the real estate of G. Taylor Lane, deceased, at the valuation thereof made by the inquest held thereon and confirmed by said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

S. W. P. BOYD, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lancaster, Sept. 9, 1863. s22 w3

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF LANcaster county, Pa.;

William N. Lane, Hubbard R. Taylor and Alice T. Taylor his wife, James S. Lane, Alexander H. Ritchie, Rebecca C. Ritchie, a minor, who sues by her next friend, James S. Lane, Madison T. Ritchie, Polly Ritchie, and William L. Ritchie, a minor, who sues by his next friend Polly Ritchie,
vs.
John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elliott Eskridge Lane, by their guardian Richard S. Jenkins.

August Term, 1863, No. 11. August 31st, 1863.
The return of the Sheriff with the inquisition of the Jurors annexed, read and confirmed, and judgment that the partition and valuation so made be and remain firm and stable forever.

Same time, by consent of counsel for plaintiffs and defendants, Court grant a rule on the parties in interest to come into Court on the 16th day of November, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to accept or refuse the real estate described in the inquisition, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

S. W. P. BOYD, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lancaster, Sept. 9, 1863. s22 w3

Kentucky Female College,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.
THIS INSTITUTION, OWNED BY THE BAPTISTS, will reopen on the second Monday in September, 1863, under the supervision of Rev. J. W. GOODMAN as Principal and Proprietor. For particulars see circular or address J. W. GOODMAN, Shelbyville, Ky.
s22 w3*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 150.

United States of America vs. William Thomas Vincent, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said William Thomas Vincent, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection; to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said William Thomas Vincent, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the following property:

One hundred and thirty acres of a tract of land, more or less, in Oldham county, Ky., about two and a half miles east of Floydsburg, adjoining the lands of Fountain Bonlware and James Vincent.

The estate, property, effects, money, and credits in the hands of Polly Goff, belonging to said Vincent.

The sum of $86, due 25th December, 1863, for negro hire, in the hands of H. C. Moss.

Also the sum of $95 (ninety-five dollars), due 25th December, 1863, in hands of Geo. Neal.

One negro man named Henry.

One negro girl named Julia Ann.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, and then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 7, 1863. s7 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 147.

United States of America vs John R. Throckmorton, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that John R. Throckmorton, since the 17th July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said John R. Throckmorton, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following:

The interest of John R. Throckmorton in 213 acres of land, more or less, in Jefferson county, Ky., being part of a tract of 302 acres, 2 roods, 14 square poles, conveyed by Aris Throckmorton to said John R. Throckmorton and Caroline Adams; 25 bonds of the City of Louisville of $1,000 each; also any estate, effects, credits, or stocks or rights in the hands of Aris Throckmorton belonging to said John R. Throckmorton, or in which he has an interest.

That the same are by reasons of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 7, 1863. s7 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 135.

United States of America vs. Phil. Parrish, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Phil Parrish, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Phil Parrish, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

One hundred and sixty acres of land, devised to said Parrish by his father, Jas. Ware Parrish, on South Elkhorn, in the county of Woodford, Ky., and the proceeds of said farm and the crops thereon for the years 1862 and 1863, and the rents due and to become due thereon.

That the same is by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 1, 1863. s1 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 138.

United States of America vs. Hart Gibson.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the U. States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Hart Gibson, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Hart Gibson, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Seven hundred and forty acres of land, on Glenn's Creek, in Woodford county, Kentucky, devised to said Hart Gibson by Nathaniel Hart, deceased, and the rents due and to become due thereon.

That the same is by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 1, 1863. s1 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 11[illegible].

United States of America vs. Elisha Worthington, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Elisha Worthington, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862 entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Elisha Worthington, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Twenty-four hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents ($2,431 98) in the hands of Speed & Henning.

Also, the estate, money, stocks, credits, and effects in hands of Speed & Barrett belonging to said Worthington.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated Sept. 7, 1863. s7 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 151.

United States of America vs. Wm. Preston, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States, for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said William Preston, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Wm. Preston, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the following lots of ground in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, and the improvements thereon, viz:

1 lot 94 feet by 294, northwest, between East and Floyd streets, Louisville, Ky.
1 lot 25 feet by 97, north side of Roselane, between Hancock and Clay streets.
1 lot 50 feet by 97, south side of Roselane, between Hancock and Clay streets.
1 lot 100 feet, creek south side Garden street.
1 lot 21 feet by 102, south side of Market, between Jackson and Hancock streets.
1 lot 3 feet by 198, east side of Shelby, between Marshall and Walnut streets.
1 lot 100 feet by 100, southwest corner of Walnut and Hancock streets.
1 lot [illegible] feet by 165, south side of Walnut, between Jackson and Hancock streets.
1 lot 112 feet by 165, north side of Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell streets.
1 lot 105 feet by 204, south side Water, between Brook and Floyd streets.
1 lot 105 feet by 201, south side Water, between Brook and Floyd streets.
1 lot 87½ feet, creek to river, between Brook and Floyd streets.
1 lot 87½ feet, creek to river, between Brook and Floyd streets.
1 lot 87½ feet, creek to river, between Floyd and Preston streets.
1 lot 87½ feet, creek to river, between Floyd and Preston streets.
1 lot 87½ feet, creek to river, between Floyd and Preston streets.
1 lot 87½ feet, creek to river, between Preston and Jackson streets.
1 lot 87½ feet, south side of Fulton, between Jackson and Hancock streets.
1 lot 87½ feet, creek to river, between Jackson and Hancock streets.
1 lot 40 feet by 117, west side of Campbell, creek to river.
1 lot 117½ feet, river, south side of Fulton, bet. Preston and Jackson streets.
1-5 of lot 16, fronting on Portland Avenue.
2 acres, corner Madison and Garden.
1 lot, 33½ feet by 204, south Market, between Brook and Floyd streets.
1 lot, 87½ feet, creek to river, between Preston and Jackson streets.
1 lot, 87½ feet, creek to river, between Brook and Floyd streets.
1 lot, 87½ feet, creek to river, between Preston and Floyd streets.
1 lot, 117½ ft., river north side Fulton, between Preston and Jackson streets.
1 lot, 87½ ft., creek south side Fulton, between Preston and Jackson streets.
1 lot, 71 feet, creek to Brady street.
1 lot, 165 by 200 feet, south side Water, between Floyd and Preston streets.
1 lot, 165 by 200 feet, southeast corner of Floyd and Water.
1 lot, 20 feet, creek, south side Fulton, between 1st and 2d.
1 lot, 26 by 165 ft., north side Madison, between Preston and Jackson streets.
1¼ acres, Preston Woods.
2½ acres, Garden Lands.
23 acres, Jefferson county.
1 triangular intersection, between Garden and Green streets, about 215.
1 triangular intersection, between Broadway and the Newburg road, about 11 acres.
100 ft., south side Garden, between Garden and Beargrass creek.
[illegible] acres of land near Man's Lick, Jefferson county, Kentucky.

Also, any money, stocks, or credits in the hands of George Hancock belonging to said Preston.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 7, 1863. s7 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 145.

United States of America vs Sandford Lyne, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Sandford Lyne, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Sandford Lyne, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

All the right, title, and interest of said Sandford Lyne in the real estate of Sandford and Wm. Lyne.

A tract of land of (526) five hundred and twenty-six acres, on which Wm. Lyne lives.

The estate, stocks, rights, and credits in the hands of Wm. Lyne belonging to said Sandford Lyne.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same have been seized and are now in custody of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 7, 1863. s7 d10&w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 148.

United States of America vs. John Jones, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that John Jones, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said John Jones, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Forty-three acres, one rood, and twenty-four poles, being No. 3 in subdivision of one hundred and eighty-three acres of land lying in Jefferson county, Ky., and subdivided into six lots or parcels by the Marshal of the Chancery Court.

Also, one hundred and thirty two acres of land known as lot No. 10, adjoining Gazley & Jockeys' farm, and the rents due and to become due on both tracts.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 7, 1863. s7 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 136.

United States of America vs. Carey A. Hawkins, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Carey A. Hawkins, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Carey A. Hawkins, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Seven thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents in the bank of Walker & Co., Richmond, Kentucky, under the control of the Circuit Court, being placed to the credit of J. M. Shackelford, Clerk of said Court.

Also, four hundred and eighty-five acres of land in the county of Madison, State of Kentucky, lying about one and a half miles from the town of Richmond, on both sides of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 1, 1863. s1 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky, } ss. No. 140.

United States of America vs. Abraham Buford, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that Abraham Buford, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Abraham Buford, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Four hundred and forty-two acres of land on Sinking Creek, in Woodford county, Kentucky, and the rents due and to become due thereon.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 1, 1863. s3 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky, } ss. No. 139.

United States of America vs. Willis Jones, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Willis Jones, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Willis Jones, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Four hundred and two acres of land on Sinking Creek, in Woodford county, Kentucky, on which Willis Jones lately resided, also the rent due and to become due on said land.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same have been seized and are now in custody of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated Sept. 1, 1863. s3 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 137.

United States of America vs Thos. J. Clay, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Thomas J. Clay, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Thomas J. Clay, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the following lots of ground in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, and the improvements thereon, viz:

1 lot, 19 feet front by [illegible] deep, south side Main street, between 4th and 5th streets;
1 lot, 90 feet front by 161 feet deep, west side 4th street, between Green and Walnut streets;
1 lot, 43 feet front by 85 feet deep, east side Bullitt street;
1 lot, southwest corner Walnut and [illegible] streets, 80 feet on Walnut and 192 feet on [illegible];
1 lot, northwest corner Madison and Floyd streets, 80 feet on Madison and 132 feet on Floyd;
1 lot, 29 feet front by 161 feet deep, south side Walnut street, between Floyd and Preston;
1 lot, 87 feet front by 161 feet deep, north side Madison street, between Floyd and Preston.

Also, the undivided half of the following lots:

1 lot, 23 feet by 210 feet, north side Main, between 5th and 6th streets;
1 lot, southwest corner Green and 4th streets, 100 feet on Green and [illegible] on 4th;
1 lot, 20 feet by 105 feet, south side Jefferson, between 3d and 4th streets;
$160, proceeds of lot, 60 feet by 105 feet, south side Rowen, between 15th and 16th streets;
6-10 of a share of the capital stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
One undivided half of 15 9-10 shares of said stock, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
One undivided half of two certificates of said Railroad Company, one for $10[illegible] 13 and the other for $213 77, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay;
And a like certificate for $79 15, issued to Wm. Prather, guardian of Thomas J. Clay.

Also, the rents and profits of all said estate.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same have been seized and are now in custody of the Marshal for said district.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited, and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

P. A. GAETNER, Special Bailiff for H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated Sept 1, 1863. s1 d10&w1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 143.

United States of America vs. H. Clay Meriwether, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said H. Clay Meriwether, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said H. Clay Meriwether, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

One undivided fifth of one, hundred and eighty-five acres of land in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on which David H. Meriwether resided, and the rents due and to become due thereon.

One undivided fifth of one lot of land 160 feet by 500 feet on the southeast corner of Broadway and Preston streets and the rent due and to become due thereon.

The interest of said H. Clay Meriwether in the real and personal estate of David H. Meriwether, deceased.

The undivided two-elevenths of lot 217 feet by 300 feet, also 2-33 of said lot on the southeast corner of Water and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky., and the rents due and to become due thereon.

The interest of said H. Clay Meriwether in the real and personal estate of Lydia H. Meriwether, deceased.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 7, 1863. s7 d10&w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky: } ss. No. 132.

United States of America vs. Simon B. Buckner, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, in the above entitled cause, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1863, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States, for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that said Simon B Buckner since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Simon B. Buckner, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the following property in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, viz: 3 heavy linen curtains, 3 blue damask do, 3 pairs blue and white curtains, cord and tassel, 3 pairs red do, 1 officer's coat, 1 do do, 1 linen do, 2 black silk dresses, 1 fancy do, 3 boxes papers and letters, 1 tin box, 1 pair gold epaulettes, 1 buff military dress, 1 silver castor, 2 large silver pitchers, 8 silver nut crackers, 1 large silver waiter, 4 silver table spoons, 9 do tea, 1 pair sugar tongs, 1 mustard spoon, 1 ice spoon, 2 sugar do, 10 ivory nut pickers, 1 pair candle-sticks, 1 do, 1 pair snuffers and tray, 2 goblets, 1 large silver fish knife, 1 soup ladle, 1 cream pitcher, 2 large cake baskets, 3 pieces silver, 1 coffee pot, 1 tea do, 1 sugar bowl, 1 Champagne cork-cutter, 1 set of knives, ½ dozen silver forks, 4 China vases. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 6, 1863. s7 d10&w1

1,000 KEGS WHITE LEAD, various brands, for sale by WILSON & PETER, 416 Main street.
s29 d&w6

LOUISVILLE Agricultural Works,
Corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE KY.

LEVER POWERS AND THRESHER
With Wrought Iron Cylinders.

Complete 4-horse Power and Thresher, ready for use	$160
Complete 4-horse Power alone	100
Complete 4-horse Thresher alone	75
Two-horse Power and Thresher complete	145
Two horse Power alone	90
Two horse Thresher alone	60

ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS AND THRESHERS.

Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (2-horse)	$175
Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher, and Separator (1 horse)	150
Excelsior 2-horse Power, including band-wheel, alone	125
Excelsior Horse Power, for one horse, including band-wheel, alone	[illegible]
Threshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures, 26-inch cylinder	[illegible]
Threshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures, 24-inch cylinder	[illegible]
Set of Bands for Machine, with Extras, &c.	7
Portable Circular Saw Mill, 24-inch saw, for wood cutting, &c.	45

MANUFACTURED BY MILLER & MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY CIDER MILL.
This is the most efficient, simple, and durable Hand Cider and Wine Mill yet introduced; works much easier and grates the Apples much finer than any other made; with a better and more powerful Screw and Press than can be found on any other Mill. It is also neater and better arranged, and will average about FIVE BARRELS OF CIDER PER DAY BY HAND.
We will warrant this Mill to be of equal capacity in every respect to either the Kranser or Culp Mill; which retail at forty dollars each.
☞ In ordering, be particular to state "Miller & Moore's Kentucky Cider-Mill." Weight of Mill 375 lbs.
Price in Louisville.......$30 cash.
MANUFACTURED BY MILLER & MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
jy22 w2m&d2aw2m Wed&Sat

M. C. RAMSEY
Has a select stock of
Watches, Fashionable Silver Superior

Clocks, Jewelry, Ware, Spectacles
No. 318 Fourth street.
☞ WATCHES REPAIRED by J. R. ESTRALS.
au28 d&wtf

GROVER & BAKER'S
Celebrated Noiseless
SEWING MACHINES!
EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.
These Machines have taken the First Premium at the State Fairs last held in
New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carol, Alabama, California.
Including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.
The Work Made upon the Grover & Baker Machine has taken the First Premium in every Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.
☞ Machines furnished of the same patterns and at the same price, making either the Grover & Baker Stitch or the Shuttle Stitch, as customers prefer.
GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO., 495 Broadway, New York. 5 Masonic Temple, Louisville.
apr14 w6m&sep1t d3m.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VAN WINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VAN WINKLE, Attorneys at Law,
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Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
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THE TWENTY THIRD SESSION OF BETHANY COLLEGE will open on the first Monday in October next. Hitherto this Institution has been entirely exempt from any military interruptions, and the promises are that it will continue to go on in entire freedom from disturbance of all kinds. The student can here prosecute his studies with as much tranquillity as in times of the profoundest peace, and on this account Bethany College affords peculiar advantages. We earnestly invite the patrons of education to lend us their confidence in the full assurance that they will not be disappointed.
s7 d1m&w1* A. CAMPBELL, Pres't.

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL, in small cans and of superior quality, for sale by WILSON & PETER, 416 Main street. a29 d&w6

SPICES—A complete assortment for sale by WILSON & PETER, 416 Main street. a29 d&w6

DYE STUFFS, of every variety, for sale by WILSON & PETER, 416 Main street. a29 d&w6

500 BOXES ASSORTED WINDOW GLASS, best brands, for sale by WILSON & PETER, 416 Main street. a29 d&w6

300 LBS TURKEY OPIUM for sale by WILSON & PETER, 416 Main street. a29 d&w6

10,000 LBS FRENCH AND AMERICAN White Zinc, for sale by WILSON & PETER, 416 Main street. a29 d&w6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR [DYE]
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated [illegible] produces a color not to be distinguished from [illegible] warranted not to injure the Hair in the least [illegible] the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates [illegible] life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly [illegible] splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair [illegible] beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
☞ The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BA[illegible]LOR on the four sides of each box.
FACTORY No. 81 Barclay Street, New [illegible]
(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond st)

$1 WATCHES & JEWELRY. $1
THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING GOOD JEWELRY or GOLD PEN and HOLDER for ONE DOLLAR with the privilege of selecting for yourself.
Send 25 cents for catalogues giving the name of every article, and make your selection.
H. BLISS & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau st., N. Y.
s15 w6*

A Fine Farm,
UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN [illegible] Hardin county, near the mouth of [illegible] River, will be sold or exchanged for property near this [illegible] office. [illegible]

Valuable Tavern Property and Land FOR SALE.
Butler Equity and Criminal Court.
H. T. Clark and Wm. Chenvan, Adm'rs of John A. Hays, deceased, Plaintiffs, against John A. Hays's Heirs [illegible]
BY VIRTUE OF A DE[illegible] Court, rendered in the [illegible] August term, 1863, I will sell the property hereinafter described, at the times and places hereinafter named, on Monday, the 12th day of October next, at the Court house, in Morgantown, Ky., (being county court day), an undivided half of [illegible] acres of land, situated in Butler county, Kentucky, on Big Muddy creek, on the road leading from Morgantown to Greenville, and known as the Coleman farm. Also, at same time, will sell said Hays's interest in a town lot in Morgantown, known in the plan of said town as lot No. 7. The tavern property in Rochester will be sold on Saturday, the 17th day of October, 1863, in the town of Rochester, Kentucky.
There are three lots upon which is situated one of the best houses now in the Green River country—large and just finished, and suited for a tavern, and a No. 1 stand, being located at the mouth of Mud River and at Lock No. 3, on Green River. There is also another valuable lot in said town, on which the stable of said tavern is situated, which will be sold at the same time. The negro man, King, aged about twenty-five years, will be sold at the court-house door in Morgantown, Ky., on the 11th day of January, 1864, (being County Court day.) The title to the property is good.
All of said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, the purchasers to give bond with good security to have the force of a judgment. A lien will be retained [illegible] to secure the payment of the purchase money.
s11 w3t THOS. P. WA[illegible]

510 ACRES AT $10!
THIS IS THE RICHEST UPLAND IN KENTUCKY, and as fine timber, walnut, poplar, oak, sugar-tree, and beech being the principal [illegible] Fine limestone springs. Stone [illegible] Lying in Daviess county, [illegible] Fork Creek, two miles from the Ohio river, [illegible] can be had at $10, one-third in hand, and balance one and two years, all in greenbacks.
J. B. HAYWOOD.
Grandview, Ind., Sept. 1 [illegible]

Committee to Jail.
A LIST OF RUNAWAY NEGROES now lying in the jail of S[illegible] county, Ky., which the owners [illegible] forward, proving property, and pay charges, or they will be disposed of [illegible]
HENRY, a man, who says he [illegible] can, of Franklin county, T[illegible] Said boy is a bright mulatto boy, 5 feet 9 inches [illegible] and about 23 years of age.
DAVE, a man, who [illegible] of Wilson county, [illegible] inches high, very black [illegible]
JIM, a man, who says [illegible] of Lawrence county, Ala. [illegible] dark copper colored, and about [illegible]
GEORGE, a man who says he belongs [illegible] of Logan county, Ky.; is 5 feet 5 inches high, black, and about 35 or 40 years of age.
CLARA, a woman, who says she belongs to Jim. Anderson, of Huntsville, Ala., 5 feet 2 inches high, copper colored, and about 21 years of age.
MIKE, a man, who says he belongs to E. W. Dougherty, of Augusta, Ga., 5 feet 6 inches high, 28 or 30 years of age, and very black.
HENDERSON, a man, belonging to Wm. L. H[illegible]peth, formerly of this county, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark mulatto, pock-marked, and about [illegible] years of age.
SHELBY HARWELL, Jailer of Simpson co., Ky.
f17 w6m

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' EXperience in the instruction of young ladies as a teacher, in private families, in the studies that form an English education, and in Music, French, and Drawing, wishes to meet with a similar engagement. For further particulars and reference please address to F. E. H., No. 1[illegible]2, West [illegible] street, New York.
a13 d1&w3m*

Wanted--100 Agent[s]
TO SELL OUR CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR [illegible] LOR ALBUMS—over 1,000 varieties. [illegible] are making from $5 to $10 per day. Specimens [illegible] by mail on receipt of 25 cts to any part of [illegible]
Address W. K. LANPHEA[illegible], 131 West Fourth [illegible], Cincinnati, [illegible]
s1 w9*

RUNAWAYS.
THE FOLLOWING NEGROES have been committed to the [illegible] county jail [illegible] One negro woman call[illegible] [illegible]GARET MOORE, [illegible] color, weighs about 12[illegible] pounds [illegible] to Sam Moore, of Huntsville, Alabama.
Also, one female runaway slave [illegible] said Margaret, mulatto color, twelve years [illegible] calls her name ANNA.
Also, a runaway slave child who calls [illegible] NORAH, brown color, about eight years old [illegible] said Margaret.)
Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her [illegible] LEY, brown color, about six years old (child of said Margaret).
Also, a runaway slave child who calls her name CAROLINE, black color, about two years old (child of the said Margaret), all belonging to the same person.
[illegible] w6m B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND!
A Consumptive Cured.
DR. H. JAMES, A RETIRED PHYSICIAN OF great eminence, discovered [illegible] India, a certain cure for [illegible] Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and [illegible] The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. [illegible] cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with [illegible] stamps to pay expenses. There is not [illegible] that it does not at once [illegible] Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of [illegible] failure of memory, difficult expectoration, [illegible] in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, [illegible] the stomach, inaction of the bowels, [illegible] the muscles. Address [illegible] BRADY [illegible], 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa.
n25 wly

Jas. S. Phelps, Late of Hopkinsville. — Isaac H. Caldwell, Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hopkinsville.
Jo. K. Gant, Christian County. — Jas. B. Turnley, Christian Co.
PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.,
LOUISVILLE
Tobacco Warehouse,
Corner [illegible]
LOUI[illegible]
☞ SHIP TO "LOUIS[illegible]" which has ample storage and [illegible] sales.
mar24 dim&w2

HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLE.
THESE MOST POWERFUL AND EFFECTIVE weapons can be bought BY THE CASE ONLY, of
A. B. SEMPLE & SONS!
Louisville,
General Agents for the State of Kentucky;
They may be procured at retail of the following parties:
JOSEPH GRIFF[illegible] & SON, [illegible] Main street, Louisville.
DICKSON & GILMORE, Third street, near Main street, Louisville.
CHAS. H. BRADFORD, New Albany, Indiana.
WELLS, KELLOGG, & CO., Evansville, Indiana.
Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Rifle can be obtained from, and all needed repairs made by DICKSON & GILMORE, Third, near Main street, Louisville, Ky.
mar7 d&wtf O. F. WINCHESTER, Pres't N. H. Arms Co.

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Private Medical Treatise on the Physiological View of Marriage.
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